The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,033 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Tuesday.
*L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	28th June
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	5th July
L BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
M ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	19th ,,
*L KAISAR-I-HIND	4323	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,
—SIAM	3141	500	W. D. Worcester	2nd Aug.
*L PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th ,,
M CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	16th ,,
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. R. Hector	23rd ,,
—ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	30th ,,

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
KHEDIVE	3860	600	A. C. Loggin	24th June.
PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	8th July
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd ,,
BRINDISI	3512	550	A. W. Adamson	5th August

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 7, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
GIAVA	4,000	600	20th June.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug.	10th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	9th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. PERSIA	3350	480	Capt. R. Hutchinson	30th June

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. NUBIA	3550	480	Capt. T. Knox	11th July
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	Capt. J. Craig	2nd Aug

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

N.B.—(Passengers by s.s. Nubia and Asia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 11th, 1887. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,121 tons, Captain SYMONS, sails on 1st July.

For freight and passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.
Khoja Mohola, Mandvi, June 11.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE s.s. "MERTON HALL," 4100 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain C. Barnes, will sail as above about the 2nd July. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th May 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that separate Tenders for the MANUFACTURE and RETAIL SALE of CHANDUL and MADAT, respectively, and the Town and Island of Bombay, for three years, from the 1st August, 1887, to 31st July, 1890, will be received up to 12 NOON (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 14th July next, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their respective Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to use during the terms of the licenses and the amount of fees which they offer for the licenses.

3. Each Tender for Chandul must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 and that for Madat by a deposit of Rs. 100. The deposits will be returned if the Tenders be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge of the Opium Department.

5. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

W. W. DREW,
For Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 25th June, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM in the Town and Island of Bombay, for three years, from the 1st August, 1887, to 31st July, 1890, will be received up to 12 NOON (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 14th July next, at the Office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to sell by retail during the term of the license and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 which will be returned if the Tender be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge Opium Department.

5. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

W. W. DREW,
For Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 25th June, 1887.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, July 1st 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 4th July, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY 29th June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 11th July, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on MONDAY, 4th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, June 27, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SARDINES AU CITRON.

A great improvement on the ordinary Sardine, being most delicately flavoured with Lemon Juice.

Small tin As. 10. Large tin Re. 1.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
WINE & STORE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

	Rs.	
Quarts, per doz.	7	8
Pints ,,	,, 5	0

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY CHUTNEY,
(NEW SEASON'S)

Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.
(JOHNSON & Co.'S CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

	Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles per dozen,	6	0
Half-Bottles ,,	4	0

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,

East India Merchants and Commission Agents,

70 and 71, Bishopsgate Street, Within London, E.C.

GEYER & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, held on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, it was decided to make a further Call of Rs. 15 per Share payable into the Agra Bank, Ld., on or before the 30th instant, after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged.

H. A. GEYER,
Bombay, 13th June 1887. Managing Director.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, sealed, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 21½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65 CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated

CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

POONA, East Street | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

WHISKIES.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "EXTRA SPECIAL" WHISKY
LIQUEUR GLENLIVET.

This really fine Old Spirit, partaking of the Glenlivet character, has been introduced to meet a demand for a genuine old ripe Whisky.

Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "HIGHLAND MALT" WHISKY
(PHŒNIX BRAND).

Is produced from the finest blends distilled in the Highlands of Scotland.

Rs. 27 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" WHISKY

This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit only distilled from the finest grain or malt; it is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

AGENTS FOR JOHN JAMESON'S

FINEST DUBLIN WHISKIES.

BOTTLED IN EUROPE.

One Star, per dozen quarts	Rs.	27
Two Stars, ,, ,,	,,	30
Three Stars, ,, ,,	,,	33

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
Wine Lists free on application.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	Rs.	450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	,,	550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses. THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED	,,	675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	,,	675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves	,,	775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	,,	875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made	,,	1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard	,,	1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

"SPECIAL NOTICE."

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS.

ASQUITH, LORD and WHITMORE beg to draw the attention of their Constituents and Patrons that they have received a splendid assortment of Waterproofs, Capes, Coats, Caps, Leggings, &c., of the best Quality and Manufacture. The seams, being stitched throughout, prevents the falling to pieces, which is a great boon in this country. A., L. & W. wish to draw SPECIAL ATTENTION to their being ventilated, which prevents the close and oppressive feelings as generally experienced by wearers of Waterproof Garments.

Regulation Capes, Blue	Rs.	45	0	to	55	0
Double Texture Ulsters, faced with Tweed and Cashmere	,,	35	0	,,	40	0
,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	40	0	,,	45	0
,, ,, heavy	,,	45	0	,,	50	0
White Vulcanized	,,	10	0	,,	15	0
,, ,,	,,	20	0	,,	25	0
Leggings	,,	5	8			
Helmets	,,	4	8			
Sheetings 72 in. wide, per yard	,,	6	8			
Twill Waterproof Sheeting, per yard	,,	10	8			

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE.
Estbd. in 1870. BOMBAY. Estbd. in 1870.

THE ELGIN COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS CAWNPORE.
(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST ORDER OF MERIT, MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, SIDNEY AND MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

Gold Medal and First Class Certificate, Calcutta International Exhibition.

CONTRACTORS TO GOVERNMENT FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS FOR TROOPS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF

White Drills.
Dosotti.
T. Cloths.
Shirting.
Chowka.
Dammer
Guzzee.
Kharwa.
Tent Drills.
Tent Sheeting.
Indigo Press Cloths.
Plain and Twilled Bed Sheets.
Checked Dusters.

Dhotees.
Towels of various kinds, with plain and fancy borders.
Twill Lining for hot weather Shirts.
"Jharun" Checks.
Horse Clothing, Cotton and Woollen.
Brown Army Blankets.
Followers' Blankets.
Scarlet Bed Blankets.
Horse Blankets.
Coolee and Ice Blankets.

Blanketing for Indigo Straining.
Greatcoat Cloths.
Broadcloths, Serges, and Woollen Tweeds.
Superior Checked Serges.
Grey Army Flannel.
Floor Cloths. } In neat designs and colours.
Cretonnes. }
Fancy Prints. }
Drills, in all colours.
Jhampanis Suits.
Materials for Servants' Clothing.

FAST YARN-DYED KHAKI DRILLS,
Considered by many Regiments to be the best Khaki Drills in India.

TENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Of guaranteed workmanship always kept in stock or can be MADE at short notice.

Camp Beds.
Havresacks.
Durries.
Kit Bags.

Turbans.
Turban Fringes.
Newar.
Gold Lace Chevrons.

Good Conduct Badges.
Khaki Drill Uniforms.
Putties or Leg Bandages.

And all similar Regimental necessaries supplied and estimates furnished by addressing

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30. AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap	3½ in.	Rs.	30
Ditto ditto	5 in.	,,	35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

"SUPERIOR"— WATERPROOF SEASON '87
RELIABLE SEAMS AND PROOFING— CLOTHING.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of patent Vulcanized Single and Double Texture Cashmere, Tweed, and other Reliable Garments, including

HOAR & CO.'S PERFECT VENTILATING CAPE COAT

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 48.

LADIES' WATERPROOF WRAPPERS, Stylish, Light and Durable....... Thoroughly covering the Dress, Pretty Neutral Tints in the new Electric Cloth. } from Rs. 24 0

SPECIAL CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, RAMPART ROAD, } BOMBAY.

THE POONA SEASON.

WE have the pleasure to announce that we have placed our POONA BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT under ENGLISH MANAGEMENT, having engaged the services of a thoroughly competent qualified CHEMIST of LONDON and PROVINCIAL EXPERIENCE, who will give his best attention to the requirements of all our numerous Constituents and others who may favour us with their Patronage.

OUR PHARMACY DEPARTMENT IN POONA

will, therefore, have the care bestowed upon it so absolutely necessary to ensure accuracy, neatness and despatch in

DISPENSING.

We shall continue our moderate charges as heretofore, which are the same as those in Bombay, namely,

ARMY AND NAVY AND CIVIL SERVICE STORES.
PRICES
TO MEMBERS OF H. M. ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE.

WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE AND SUPPORT.

You will obtain your Medicines, Sundries, Patent Preparations and Perfumery
AT
20 PER CENT. LESS COST
Than from other Limited Companies.

THOUGH THIS NEW DEPARTURE
MARKS AN ERA IN THE
POONA BRANCH.

we have to remind you that we still give that constant attention to our other numerous Departments which cannot fail to satisfy our clients.

PLEASE REMEMBER THAT

we are the only genuine Booksellers, Bookbinders, Publishers and Music Sellers in Poona.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, STATIONERS, PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to inform our Constituents that we have NOW OPENED out our NEW SPECIALLY selected STOCK in our

BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

As our DRESS DEPARTMENT in BOTH BRANCHES is under the direct management of Dress-makers of First Class West-end experience, we can assure Ladies of a Perfect Fit, best style, and very latest Fashions, with moderate charges. We respectfully invite inspection of our Novelties in

SILKS AND SATINS,
GRENADINES,
ZEPHYRS, PLAIN AND STRIPED,
NUNS' VEILINGS,
MUSLINS, FLOWERED AND SPOTS,
STRIPED SATINS,
MOUSLIN DE LAINE.

THE NEW EMBROIDERED ROBE "OUR SPECIALITE."
A large selection of
LACES, FLOWERS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONSOON RATES,

FROM RS. 100 TO RS. 200 PER MONTH.

APPLY TO

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	1887.
CLAN MURRAY	2100	E. NORFOLK	5th July.

THIS Steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of First-Class Passengers, and passages are now available at reduced rates.

For further particulars, apply to—

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, June 27, 1887.

MARSEILLE, ROOFING AND FLOORING TILES
can now be had from the Undersigned
WARDEN & Co.,
32, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—
Duc de Montebello Champagne, Quarts...Rs. 38 per dozen.
Nicolson Edinburgh Ale, in Hogshead .. „ 52 per Hhd.
FROM BRUDER KLEMOSCHEG-GRAZ.
Extra dry Pale Styrian Champagne—
Quarts..Rs. 30 per dozen.
Pints .. „ 32 per case of 2 dozens.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne—
Quarts..Rs. 30 per dozen.
Pints .. „ 32 per case of 2 dozens.
Dry Pale Muscat Champagne—
Quarts..Rs. 30 per dozen.
Pints .. „ 32 per case of 2 dozens.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.

NOTICE.
BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

THE ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY hereby invite TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the FRUIT in the VICTORIA GARDENS from 1st July 1887 to 31st March 1888.

The form of Tender and the copies of the conditions of the sale can be obtained on payment of rupee one at the Office of the Undersigned.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a receipt from the Controller of Municipal Accounts shewing that the sum of Rs. 200 has been deposited with him as earnest money.

Tenders must be duly signed, enclosed in sealed covers, addressed to F. L. Charles, Esq., C.S., Acting Municipal Commissioner of Poona, and delivered at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner not later than noon on Thursday the 30th June 1887.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer.
Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Bombay, 25th June 1887.

PETER FRITZ BALCHER, DECEASED.
Pursuant to the Act of Parliament of 22 and 23 Vic., Cap. 35, intituled an Act to further amend the Law of Property and to Relieve Trustees.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other persons having any Debts, Claims or Demands against the Estate of Peter Fritz Balcher, late of 29, Thornsett Road, Anerley, London, S.E., deceased, who died at 29, Thornsett Road, on the 21st day of April 1887, and whose Will was proved and administration of the personal Estate granted at the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice, Summerset House, London, on the 20th day of May 1887, to Ludvig Antan Balcher, one of the Executors, are hereby required to send in their Debts, Claims, or Demands to the said Executor, who will arrive in Calcutta in the beginning of September and will live in Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta. All Debts, Claims, or Demands to be sent on or before the 20th day of September 1887, after which day the said Executor will proceed to distribute and appropriate the Estate and Effects of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims only of which the said Executor shall then have notice, and the said Executor will not be liable for the Estate and Assets so distributed and appropriated or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose Debts, Claims, or Demands he shall not have due notice.—Dated 27th day of May 1887.

LUDVIG ANTAN BALCHER.
Executor.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for each of the undermentioned three-yearly country spirit farms, commencing from the 1st of August 1887. Each tender should specify the minimum yearly revenue which the tenderer will guarantee to Government, if the farm, tendered for, is given to him, and it should be sent to the Collector of the district concerned so as to reach him at or before 12 o'clock noon (Madras time) on the date mentioned below, opposite the farm to which the tender may relate; tenders for the farm No. 1 of the Poona and Ahmednagar districts, and those for the farm No. IV. of the Dharwar districts combined, will be receivable by the Collectors of both districts, and those for the farm No. IV. of the Dharwar district and part of Kanara combined, will be receivable by the Collector of Dharwar. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash, for the good faith of the tender, and must be enclosed in a cover superscribed with the word "Tender, for the Country Spirit Farm of

NAME OF FARM.

1. Ahmednagar.—Whole district and Poona.—Whole district with certain Native State villages. Latest date appointed for receipt of Tender, WEDNESDAY, 15th June.
2. Satara.—Whole district with certain Native State villages. Latest date appointed for receipt of Tender, FRIDAY, 17th June 1887.
3. Belgaum.—Whole district with certain Native State villages. Latest date appointed for receipt of Tender, WEDNESDAY, 22nd June 1887.
4. Dharwar.—Whole district with Savanur and other Native state villages. Also the Haliyal taluka, including the Supa peta of Kanara. Latest date appointed for receipt of Tender, FRIDAY, 24th June 1887.
5. Bijapur.—Whole district with certain Native State villages. Latest date appointed for receipt of Tender, MONDAY, 27th June 1887.
6. Sholapur.—With certain Native State villages. Latest date appointed for receipt of Tender, WEDNESDAY, 29th 1887.

The list of villages in Native States, now attached, for Abkari management, to the Collectorates of Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar, Belgaum and Satara will remain unaltered, and can be seen at the offices of the Collectors concerned, at any time during office hours.

The final disposal of the tenders will rest with the Commissioner of Abkari, who will have full power to reject all tenders, or to accept the tender which he considers most advantageous to the public interests.

The person whose tender is accepted shall, within one week after the Commissioner's decision has been communicated to him, deposit, with the Collector, a sum, in cash or Government securities endorsed to the Collector, which, added to the deposit of Rs. 1000, made at the time of the tender, will be equal to one-tenth of the annual revenue which the tenderer has offered to guarantee, and he shall execute, on a stamped paper, of proper value to be paid by him, an agreement, binding himself to conform to the conditions of the license to be issued to him by the Collector. If he fails to do so, the deposit already made will be forfeited, the Commissioner's decision accepting his tender will be cancelled, and the Commissioner will come to a new decision on the tenders already received, or call for further tenders, or dispose of the Farm in some other way.

Forms of Licences and counter-part agreement can be obtained on application to the Collector of the district concerned, or to the Commissioner of Akbari.

J. MOORE,
Acting Commissioner of Abkari.
Poona, 1st June 1887.

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OF
THE PARSIS
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NOTICES.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

THE public are informed that the ADDITIONAL MIXED TRAINS between DHOLA and DHORAJEE, i.e., Up Train leaving DHOLA at 7 p. m., and arriving at DHORAJEE at 2-22 a. m., and Down Train leaving DHORAJEE at 1-12 a. m., and arriving at DHOLA at 8-48 a. m., will be discontinued on and from the 1st July, 1887.

CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent, B.-G. Railway.
Traffic Supdt's Office, Ghadechi. 17th June 1887.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

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30	21 6 0	46 9 0	36 12 0	30 10 0	93 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	47 10 0	34 15 0	29 6 0
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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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ROYAL BRA OF ASIAT

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 26th:—Rohilla (s), from London. Yesterday:—Adova (s), from Chittagong; and Runnimede (barque), Mauritius.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Java (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi; Draco (s), Hull; Jacob E. Ridgeway (ship), Calcutta; and Colaba (s), Rangoon.

Polo.—The game this evening will be:—Stripes Messrs. Craigie, Armstrong, Graham, Warner, and Summer *vs.* White: Major Rochfort (Captain), Murray, Wallace and Fenton. Play will commence at 5-15 p.m.

Accident on Boardship.—A day labourer, named Juddoo Nuthoo, employed on board the s. s. Persia, lying in the Prince's Dock, while working in the hold of that vessel yesterday at about 9 o'clock, sustained a fracture to his right leg by a bale of cotton accidentally falling upon it. He was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

The Anthropological Society.—A meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay will be held at the Society's office, No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., to-morrow, when the following papers will be read:—(1) Anthropology in India, by Mr. H. H. Risley; (2) On the White Jews of Cochin, by Mr. N. Shunkuni Warujar; (3) Statistics of Suicides in Bombay during the year 1886, by Mr. E. Rehatsek; (4) Miscellanous notes.

Fire.—A fire broke out yesterday morning, at about 9'clock, at the Oriental Printing Press, on the 1st story of the premises situated in Hummum Street, Fort, amongst a quantity of paper cuttings which were filled up in gunny bags. On the alarm being raised, the fire was speedily extinguished by the workpeople employed at the press. The origin of the fire is not known, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 10.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Yessoo Luxmon, aged about 40 years, a cart driver. On the 20th instant, while passing along Agiary Road, he was endeavouring to release the reins of his bullocks, when he fell down. One of the wheels passing over his right arm, it caused a severe wound, and he was then removed to hospital. Gangrene following the wound, he died on Sunday evening. A verdict in accordance with the facts was recorded.

Music at the Apollo Bunder.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March	Juanita	Arr. M. Curry.
Cavatina	La Regina di Golconda	Donizetti.
Valse	La Gitana	Bucalossi.
Fantasia	Amazons	Migette.
Galop	Wounetrunken	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Assaulting a Policeman.—Mahomed Ally Curreem, a wood depot keeper, was yesterday charged at the instance of Superintendent Page, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being drunk and disorderly at the Chowpatty Seaface, on the evening of Friday last, and further with assaulting and resisting P. C. No. 896D, Zilloo Pandoo. The accused pushed the policeman back by placing his hands on his chest. The Commissioner of Police happened then to pass by, and ordered Zilloo Pandoo and others who had come to his aid to seize the accused and place him under arrest. Mr. Hurryshunker, who appeared on behalf of the accused, pleaded that he was under the influence of liquor at the time, and was not aware what he was doing. The accused pleading guilty to the charge, was fined Rs. 50, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The 12th N. I. Regimental Sports.—The military sports of the 12th Regiment, N. I., came off on Saturday evening last, on the "open" west-north-west of the race-course and north of the titular regimental lines. A fine pavilion was pitched fronting the grounds, adorned with choice foliage plants and beautiful and many-coloured anthologies. The splendid band of the regiment attended and vividly inspired the liveliness of the glowing scene with selections of light, pretty music. The pavilion was well filled with the "pink" of the *beau monde*, while General Solly-Flood and Mrs. and Miss Flood also honoured the occasion with their presence. The officers of the regiment were most genial in their courtesy to all. Refreshments were plentifully dispensed, from the relishable ice-cream to the ardent libation of ruby and amber. The sports, like the generality of regimental sports, were keenly contested, especially the tug-of-war. The most unique and original event, however, was the sepoy race with rifle in hand. For this a goodly number faced the starters. They were to go to an opposite goal, and preconcertedly arranged among the competitors themselves they were to pair off, one mount the other, each still retaining his rifle in hand, and thus sail back to the winning post. The rider's position, however precarious, was seemingly one of beautitude compared with that of his *under* secretary. Prizes in specie were given to the successful competitors, and the whole concluded only when "the shades of night were falling fast."—*Poona Observer.*

MAJOR LYON'S MEMORIAL FUND.

A Friend	Rs. 25
Previously acknowledged	" 10
	Rs. 35

CLAIM AGAINST THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

Yesterday, at the Small Cause Court, Mr. N. Spencer delivered judgment in the case of Ramdas Luchmondas *versus* the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. His Honour said:

The claim made by the plaintiff in this case against the railway company is in respect of overcharges made by the company on twenty-one consignments of cotton made by the plaintiff between March, 1884, and March 1885, from Beawar and Delhi to Bombay through the company. It is admitted by the company that there has been an overcharge, and that the plaintiff would have been entitled to a refund had he made his claim within time, but Mr. Russell, for the company, contended that, as to eight items in the particulars of claim, they were absolutely barred by the law of limitation, the cause of action having arisen more than three years before the date of the institution of the suit, and as to the rest of the items, that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover not having complied with the terms of the consignment notes. To meet the first objection made by the company, Mr. Jardine called the plaintiff's muccadum in Bombay, who who took delivery of the cotton and paid the railway charges. He stated that it was not until September, 1885, he discovered the railway company had been overcharging for the cotton carried for the plaintiff. In September, 1885, the railway company made a refund to another merchant for whom he also acted as muccadum, and this circumstance led him to make enquiries and calculations, when he found that the plaintiff had been overcharged in respect of the consignments specified in the present particulars. Mr. Jardine argued that the case came within art 96 of the Limitation Act, "For relief on the ground of mistake," and that the plaintiff had three years from the date when the mistake became known to him to institute his suit. I do not think this claim falls within art. 96. The railway company were not guilty of any fraud or concealment. If the plaintiff or his muccadum had been careful and vigilant, and had at an earlier period made the same enquiries and calculations for themselves which they did in September, 1885, they would at once have discovered that the railway company were charging them in excess of the published tariff rates. They were guilty of negligence in trusting to the accuracy of the railway officials, and a mistake arising from negligence does not fall within the purview of the article relied upon. This is a claim for money had and received, and under art. 62 three years from the time of the receipt of the money is the period of limitation. Mr. Russell's second contention was that the plaintiff had not complied with the conditions on the consignment note or receipt, and, therefore, could not maintain this suit. The condition referred to is as follows:—"No person shall be entitled to a refund of overcharge of freight on goods unless his claim is preferred in writing to the railway administration within six months from the date on which the goods are delivered for carriage by railway." Admittedly the claims had not been made within the time mentioned. Mr. Jardine argued that this was an illegal stipulation, and opposed to sec. 28 of the Contract Act. This point has been determined in the British India Steam Navigation Company vs. Hajee Mahomed Essack (in Law Rep. 3, Madras, Ser. 107). It is not unreasonable that a company carrying on very extensive business as carriers should stipulate that claims for refunds of overcharges should not be delayed for such a length of time that owing to changes of staff or possible loss of or damage to papers connected with the case, it would be difficult to deal with the question of compensation. I am of opinion that the stipulation is not illegal, and that it is a condition precedent to the establishment of claims. Mr. Jardine further argued that, if the stipulation were one which the railway company were not prohibited by the Contract Act from entering into, they could only rely on it as a part of the contract which they had entered into with the consignor of the goods, and that there was no evidence of such a contract. The stipulation which I have quoted is, with other stipulations, printed on the back of the receipt given to the consignor of the goods by the railway company, but it is printed in larger type than the others, and in two of the vernacular languages, as well as in English. On the face of the receipt there is printed the following form of acknowledgment:—"I hereby certify that I am aware that the railway administration received the abovementioned goods subject to the conditions noted on the back, and that I agree that it should receive them subject to those conditionss." None of these acknowledgments have been signed in the present case by the consignor or his agent. The plaintiff's muccadum stated that he had not read and was not aware of the stipulation on the receipt, and it was contended that evidence ought to be given to show that the consignor had agreed that the railway company should receive his goods subject to the stipulation, and that the mere delivery to and acceptance by the consignor of the railway receipt was not sufficient evidence of such an agreement. Reference was also made to sec. 10 of the Railway Act IV. of 1879, which provides that "every agreement purporting to limit the obligation or responsibility imposed on a carrier by railway by the Indian Contract Act, 1872, secs. 151 and 161, in the case of loss, destruction or deterioration of or damage to property, shall, in so far as it purports to limit such obligation or responsibility, be void, unless (a) it is in writing signed by, or on behalf of the person sending or delivering such property." And it was contended that the stipulation I have been considering is not binding unless signed by the consignor or his agent. It does not follow that because the Legislature has enacted that agreements limiting the obligations of railway companies in certain particulars shall be evidenced by the signature of the consignor all agreements of a similar character must be proved in the same way; on the contrary, the maxim "expressio unius excluoio alterias" would apply and the signature would not be necessary in case of agreement not specifically included in the section. The Government of India in their Resolution, dated 22nd May, 1882, suggested that railway companies should take the signatures of consignors agreeing to be bound by the stipulation, and, no doubt, as a matter of precaution, it would be well if railway companies did so, but it is not absolutely necessary. The plaintiff himself gave no evidence, his muccadum alone was examined, but I will assume that his evidence would be to the same effect that he had not read the stipulation. The plaintiff is a merchant in a good way of business, who avails himself of the railways to a large extent for the carriage of his goods. Merchants are aware that carriers of goods by land and water stipulate as to the terms on which they will undertake the carriage of such goods, and that these terms are contained in the receipts or bills of lading granted by the carriers. It is impossible to suppose that the plaintiff, when he received the railway receipt, was under the impression that it was a simple receipt for his goods and no more. He must have known that it contained the terms on which the company had undertaken to carry his goods, and, if he did not read the terms, he is bound by them. All the authorities on this point have been reviewed by Justice Stephen in Watkins vs. Rymill (L. R. 10, Q. B. Div. 178), and he states the principles to be deduced from their examination in the following language:—"We now proceed to state the principles which we deduced from this examination of the authorities and to apply them to thecase before us. Thrown into a general form the result of the authorities considered appears to be as follows. A great number of contracts are in the present state of society made by the delivery by one of the contracting parties to the other of a document in a common form, stating the terms by which the person delivering it will enter into the proposed contract. Such a form constitutes the offer of the party who tenders it. If the form is accepted without objection by the person to whom it is tendered, this person is, as a general rule, bound by its contents, and his act amounts to an acceptance of the offer made to him, whether he reads the document or otherwise informs himself of its contents or not. To this general rule, however, there are a variety of exceptions." He then proceeds to state the exceptions to the general rule. The present case does not come within any of the exceptions he has enumerated. I am of opinion: (1) that the claims which are more than three years old are barred by limitation; (2) that the stipulation in the consignment note is not prohibited by the Contract Act and is not illegal; (3) that the stipulation is a reasonable one, and that it was one of the terms on which the railway company undertook to carry the plaintiff's goods, and that the plaintiff agreed that the company should receive them subject to those term. I, therefore, dismiss the suit. Costs certified, Rs. 45.

THE CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST THOMAS.

Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday heard the charge of forgery preferred against the man Thomas. Mr. Frere, Public Prosecutor, conducted the case. During the trial Thomas took notes of the evidence as it was given.

Mr. Frere opened the investigation with a statement of the facts which appear in the evidence. He mentioned that the evidence would be merely circumstantial, and pointed out that one could not help seeing that there had been an oversight. The proper initials in the register-book should have been those of Mr. Graham. The three things the prosecution alleged were that Thomas went to the register when he ought not to have gone there, that he altered the register without the authority or knowledge of the registrar, and lastly, that he got payment, and that would prove his connection, as the only person interested in making the alteration.

Mr. Sterndale was then called and said: I am in charge of the Currency Office. Thomas is a lost-note writer, and it is his duty to deal with all lost-notes, half-notes, mutilated and misatched notes. There is a complete register of all the notes issued from the office. Mr. Henry Graham is in charge of this register, which is called the issue-register. There is a regular form of application for half-notes. The applicants sign the form and submit it to the office with the half-note, the value of which he claims, and he is then required to satisfy us that he has possessed the whole note, and to prove the loss of the missing half. This is done through the lost-note writer; he attends to the whole of the preliminary inquiry. The papers relating to the application are usually in his handwriting and are initialled by him. This is the only thing to show that he has had anything to do with it. Afterwards he makes a *precis* of the case, and I endorse it with any observations I have to make. The documents are then forwarded to the Commissioner of Currency for sanction for payment. The formal sanction when obtained is always filed. Six months after the sanction has been given the applicant has to execute two bonds with sureties. On the approval of the sureties and the receipt of the bond it is the duty of the lost-note writer to make out a pay-slip.

Who approves of the sureties?

Witness: They are generally approved of by me; it is my personal duty.

Dou you never delegate that duty to any one?

Witness: No, I never do. The slip so prepared is then taken to the Registration Department for the purpose of seeing that the note is registered as still outstanding. When a note is paid over the counter the date of payment is entered in the register against the number of the note showing in a half-note entry there would be against it the number of the case from the lost-note register. There would also be the letter "L" or the letter "R" to signify which half of the note on which the claim has been made. If the note has been unpaid, my assistant writes on the slip the words "blank" and "noted in register," and he initials them.

Is it right that the lost-note writer should do this?—No it is no part of his duties to meddle at all with the registers. It is the personal duty alone of the registrar himself, or any of the assistants he may depute. In the ordinary course, and when countersigned by the registrar, the slip goes to the head accountant, who sees that the bond is in order, and then signs the pay-slip.

Was it part of Thomas' duty to examine the bonds and sign for the accountant?

His Worship: Have you recognised him?

Witness: Yes, he has been in the habit of doing so. I produce a pay-slip for two notes of Rs. 100 each, payable to T. Thomas, dated 13th December 1886. The pay slip, with the exception of the signature of the treasurer, and assistant commissioner, is all in the handwriting of the accused. It was brought up to me for signature in the ordinary course, and it is his duty to see that the slip was properly countersigned. I signed it on the strength of the other signatures. In every genuine case, the proper papers, all which I have described, will be found in my office. I have looked for all the papers relating to the pay-slip in question, but no such papers can be found. No note could be paid a second time if an entry of payment were shown in the issue register. The only check against a note being paid twice over is the observance of the formalities I have described. I will swear that that the words "blank" and "noted in register" are in the handwriting of the accused with his initials attached. On the signatures and initials on the pay-slip it would have been the duty of the accused to see that the pay-slip had been examined with the registrar, because he has signed it as assistant accountant. It is a violation of the rules for the accused to have entered the endorsement. It is not part of the duties of the lost-note writer, the assistant accountant or the head accountant ought to have made that endorsement.

His Worship: Was it through oversight that you signed the pay-slip with a material endorsement which you knew was no part of his duties to make?—Yes.

Ought not Mr. Graham's endorsement to have been on that pay-slip?—It ought to have been, and on all the others.

Can you explain how these frauds escaped Mr. Graham's notice?—They would never have come to his notice, the papers would never have reached him.

You don't impute any carelessness to him?—Not the slightest.

Can you tell me, after the elaborate description you have given of the procedure relating to the payment of these half-notes, when the papers were not regularly filed in consecutive order, so that you can see at a glance, when the pay-slip is brought to you to sign, whether the formalities were complied with. It seems to me from your account that all these frauds have been caused by the fact of your omission to see the papers?

Witness: In every case I have been through all the papers, and I do not deem it necessary to go through them again, when signing the pay-slip, by calling for the files of the papers.

But why are they not filed?—They are all filed, with fly-leaves to show the various cases.

His Worship: Apparently not.

Mr. Frere: Could you have possibly got through your work if you did so?

His Worship: Would it not have prevented all these frauds if it was attended do?

Witness: Well, it might have, but on the other hand the papers might be fictitious.

Why is it not a rule?—I generally have gone through all the papers and have examined them carefully. I then recommend payment knowing all the circumstances of the application. Then when the pay-slip comes to me I assume there is no necessity to go over the case again, or it is a mere matter of executing the bond and paying the value.

Mr. Frere pointed out that it was not customary in the office to call for the files.

His Worship: Would not the mere absence of papers have discovered a fraud?—Not unless we called for the files.

Then I take it your answer is, it is not customary to call for the papers relating to each application when the pay-slip is signed by you?—Yes.

One more question relating to the approval of sureties. It is most important, and one you never delegate to any one. How do you approve of these sureties?

Well, in the case of Bombay residents, the sureties' bonds are generally executed before a Justice of the Peace, and I initial them.

Well, the way you show your approval is by initialing them or signing the papers?—Yes.

Then if it's a duty you never delegate to any one, was not your suspicions roused when in many cases no sureties were called for?—No, there was nothing to arouse my suspicions.

You must know that you have been signing lots of pay-slips?

If I were only engaged in signing pay-slips, I would give them more my thought. But I have scores of others things to do, signing away lakhs of rupees, and I cannot concentrate my thought on these slips. That is the reason that another officer is in charge of it, and a rule has been instituted to allow of the head accountant to examine these bonds.

I was suprised, I must say, to hear you say you attended to it yourself. I quite understand how multifarious your duties are.

Witness: The sureties come to me afterwards and I approve of them.

Mr. Frere then examined Pestonjee Eduljee, a note-receiver, and Cursondas Luxmidas, a cashier in the Currency Office, to prove the preparation of the payment check of the cashing of the pay-slip.

Henry Graham said: I am assistant to the Assistant Commissioner of Currency, and as such head of the Registration Department, under Mr. Sterndale. The registers of all notes issued is kept by me. I produce a bond, relating to notes No M75 04511 and M75 04513. I also produce the original application relating to these notes, and also the pay-slip with the notes attached, and which are referred to in the bond. I further produce receipts of the persons who received the amount of the notes from the Post Office. I produce these papers from my office records. It is my duty when a pay-slip is sent to me by the accused to see from the register whether the note is outstanding or not. If I am present I do so, if I am not, the head accountant does so. No one else initials the payslip. If it is unpaid it is my duty to initial the endorsement "blank" and "noted in register." The payslip would then be returned by me to the accused or the head accountant, as the case may be. If I find that the note referred to has been paid I would refer it to the head of the office. Where my register shows the note is outstanding I should either put "L. H. or R. H." paid. When a note is finally paid the note is cancelled, and the date is posted to the register, I produce (Ex. J.) the original issue register of my department, relating to the notes referred to in the application (page from the register put in). I entered the letter L.H.P. against the numbers of two notes. I also point out the poster's marks of cancellation against these notes. This is 16L, which denotes the 16th January, and I can specify the year from the color of the ink. That year was 1885, the color of the ink being black. I point out that the poster's cancellation mark has been struck out, and the erasure is initialled. Neither the erasure nor the initial are mine.

Is any one allowed to erase anything in that register except yourself or with your authority?—No, not without my authority.

And if you give your authority, do you initial it also?—No, I gave no authority to any one for the erasures I have referred to. Against the number 13 I point out that the letter L has been changed to R, and it has been made against 11 also. I gave no authority for it. The letters 15Y denote that the notes were cancelled on the 15th December 1886.

When did you first discover these erasures?—When I examined the register under orders from Mr. Sterndale, and I at once brought the matter to his notice.

Mr. Frere further examined Mr. Sterndale, who said: If any notes, mutilated and half-notes come into the office through the dead-letter office—they go through me to the accused, in the ordinary course of business, who would then see that it is paid into the treasury.

Mr. Graham, examined by the Court, said: When I made the endorsement there was no entry in the register against the notes. I will swear that I made the entry in the register of "L. H. pd." I cannot state the exact date of this entry. The cancellation mark was made by one of my clerks on the 16th January 1885.

Who orders the note to be cancelled; this is important?—It is cancelled in the ordinary routine. I order it.

What would be the effect of erasing the 16th of January?—It would show that the note was outstanding on the register, and to get me to endorse it and pay the other halves.

Are there many erasures like that with initials?—There are.

Who makes them?—My clerks with my orders, and the erasures imply that no cancellation has been made.

How do you say that is not your signature in the register? In what respect do you consider it to be false?—The "H. G." is not made in the same way I make mine. I say the letters are not in my handwriting I also initial "H. W. G." I have nothing whatever to do with the indemnity bond. The pay-slip relating to the right half has never come under my notice at all. By rules of the office it ought to have come to me for the usual endorsement, that I had compared it with the register.

His Worship then told Thomas that he was charged with dishonestly and fraudulently altering the register of currency notes, and by that means of procuring payment twice over for the same notes of Rs. 100 each. And asked what explanation he had to offer.

Thomas said he reserved his defence.

His Worship observed that he felt bound to point out to Thomas that if he intended to plead not guilty, the best thing for him to do was to give some sort of explanation, or else he should have to commit him straight.

Thomas replied that he had been advised by his counsel to say nothing there.

His Worship questioned, whether he had been rightly advised. It was possible that if he explained the matter, the case would be disposed there, but he left unexplained points which it was desirable should be cleared up, and that left no option with him (the Magistrate) but to commit.

Thomas repeated that he had to follow the advice of his counsel.

The case was then adjourned to-day, when his Worship will commit Thomas.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of **Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.** It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The third Criminal Sessions of the High Court commenced yesterday, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine. The following cases were heard before his Lordship and a common jury:—

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Imdadali Salurbux was charged with having, on the 16th April last, committed theft of a jacket, of the value of Rs. 2-8, the property of Syed Abdool Ameer. On the evening of the day in question, the prosecutor lay down on the Esplanade to sleep, making a pillow of his jacket. On awaking, about 2 o'clock the next morning, he found the jacket gone from under his head, and saw a form disappear in the dark. A report was made to the police, upon which a jemadar arrested the prisoner.

Prisoner, in his defence, said:—I and some others, amongst whom was the prosecutor, were gambling. I won Rs. 4 and also that jacket from the accused. After the game, he charged me with theft to a jemadar, to whom we were in the habit of paying hush money, to allow us to gamble with impunity. This jemadar had a grudge against me, because I had on a previous occasion refused to bribe him. He arrested me, slapped me, called me a damaged character, and then locked me up. They put me in stocks, and the jemadar and two sepoys beat me with sticks for a day and night, and coerced me to confess the theft.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six years.

THROWING VITRIOL UPON A WIFE.

Cummoo Shaik Abdoola was charged with causing grievous hurt to his wife, Hoosainbee, by means of a corrosive acid. The prisoner was married to the prosecutrix seven years ago, and two children were the issue of the marriage. They lived together amicably till about six months ago, when the prisoner transferred his affections to a syrang's daughter, and the relations of husband and wife became strained. The prisoner required his wife to live in the same house as his mistress; and in consequence of her refusal to do so, he did all in his power to make her life miserable. One evening, about three months ago, the prisoner took her to the house of Juman, woman, a distant relation of his, and told her that he wished her to live there. She refused to live there, saying she would seek the protection of her uncle. This incensed the prisoner. He abused her, and having gone into a room of the house with Juman, woman, came out again soon afterwards with a cup in his hand. He again urged his wife to live in that house, and as she refused to do so, asked her to stop there for the might at any rate, expressing his intenton to rent a separate room for her the next morning. She refused to comply with the latter request also, saying she would spend the night at her uncle's. To this proposal the prisoner eventually agreed, and they were preparing to leave the house. Juman suddenly called out to the prisoner, and abusing him in foul language, said:—"What are you looking at, why do you not throw the stuff at her?" Prisoner, apparently ashamed of himself for his want of courage, then turned upon his wife with an oath, throwing upon her the vitriol which the cup contained. She covered her head with her sheet and ran to the police station opposite. A policeman came to her assistance and took her to the Jamsetjee Hospital. There she was attended to and remained two months. When she was discharged, the sight of her left eye was gone totally, and the left side of her face was horribly disfigured.

The Judge to prisoner: Do you know how the prosecutrix's eyes and face were injured.

Prisoner: I don't know. She and her paramour went out together.

The Judge: Who was her paramour?

Prisoner: Goolam Mahomed, one of the witnesses.

No evidence was called for the defence.

The jury unanimously convicted the prisoner, and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

ANOTHER OLD OFFENDER.

Abdool Rahman Cadur, *alias* Jail Malick Cassum, a very old offender, was charged with committing housebreaking by night by entering the house of Mahomed Meherali, in order to commit theft, and with theft of wearing apparel belonging to Mahomed Meherali. Prisoner pleaded guilty and admitted a previous conviction. On the 13th December 1883, he was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, and was relieved on the Jubilee Day before the expiration of his sentence. He was now sentenced to transportation for eight years.

DEATH FROM A BLOW WITH A SWORD.

Raghoo Narayen was charged with committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in causing the death of a fisherman named Mahadoo Balloo, by a blow with a sword on the 9th April last. Babajee Rowjee, the second prisoner in the case, was charged with causing hurt to Mahadoo Balloo. Mr. Chitty, instructed by the Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Branson for the first prisoner, and Mr. Vicajee for the second.

Mr. Chitty briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. The prisoners were employed as peons in the Salt department and did duty at the Rowlee Salt works at Matoonga. This salt work was a rectangular piece of ground. About 300 yards across and on either side of it was situated a chowkey occupied by two peons. The second prisoner and a peon named Gunnoo occupied one chowkey, and the first prisoner and one Dhondoo occupied the other. It was a rule of the department that a peon from each of the chowkeys should go on guard on the outskrits of the salt pans to prevent any salt from being taken away. The deceased, a fisherman by profession, lived at Sion near Matoonga. He was last seen alive by his mother and his wife on the evening of the 9th April; when he left his house in company of the second prisoner. That night the two prisoners were on duty at the outposts, and above 300 yards distant, two other peons named Jeeva and Rama, unknown to the former, were stationed, About 7 or half-past 7 o'clock, Jeeva and Rama heard a cry of "thief, thief," proceeding from their direction of the salt pans. They shouted out, and immediately afterwards, they saw a man running towards them. Directly the man saw them, he changed his course and moved further up the hill towards a mango grove. He was pursued and caught in the grove. He was the deceased, and had appeared to be considerably exhausted. As they were standing there, the two prisoners came up, and although the deceased made no attempt to escape, the second prisoner struck him a severe blow on the thigh with a heavy stick. But for Jeeva's interference, he would have struck him again. Immediately afterwards, the first prisoner, who carried a sword, hit the deceased with it a blow behind the right knee. The blow was so severe as to the cut through the flesh and bone, and left the leg hanging on merely by the skin in front. The deceased fell to the ground. With the assistance of two peons who came up, they carried him a few paces and let him down again. Jeeva made a report of the occurrence to the sir carkoon. The deceased was carried to the choukey, where he died from loss of blood. Information was given to the police, and an inquest was held on the body the next morning.

Evidence was called for the prosecution, which showed that the deceased was a very powerful man, and that he had been convicted before of smuggling salt. When peons of the Salt Department went out on duty, they carried sticks, or some other weapons, and those who had swords or guns took them with them. Deceased was a *pehlwan*, and struggled furiously when seized by the peons. He threatened them all. He was convicted about two years ago of theft of salt. After the examination of several witnesses for the prosecution, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

Cricket at Dalhousie.—The Dalhousie correspondent of a contemporary, in relating the difficulty that is experienced in that hill station in getting a variety in their cricket matches, says:—"I believe non-smokers and non-alcoholics *versus* smokers and peg drinkers was proposed, but fell through owing to the 'nons' only being able to get a sufficient side for a match at lawn-tennis. The number of cricket balls which are hit down the khud and lost for ever is simply enormous. There is a man here with a dog who gets a quart of beer for every ball he and his dog find. Rumour has it that he is now owed sixty quarts, and is going to bring a pal to help him with them very shortly.

Fraudulent Marking in Shooting.—A Sialkot correspondent of the Lahore paper writes:—"At a very recent shooting match between the Border Regiment and the Northumberland Fusiliers, at Sialkot, strange and most dishonourable disclosures were made by the markers of the former corps, which resulted in their immediate arrest, and also that of the Sergeant in charge of the musketry If what the men said be true—and it appears probable that it was to a very great extent, because the Commanding Officer was so satisfied with their statements that he released them and remanded the Sergeant for a District Court Martial—we may come to the conclusion that disgraceful frauds were put into practice in order to win by foul means, a *friendly shooting match*. It will be a sad thing if a regiment who formerly could boast of being at the top of the annual shooting averages, should be proved to have been justifiably exposed to such grave suspicion."

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN AT THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION.

Sir Lepel Griffin was one of the guests at a banquet given by the Constitutional Union, in London on the 7th June. In responding to the toast of "India" he said:—The subject is a vast one, but you need not be afraid that I will take up very much of your time, for we, servants of the Queen, who do her work aboard, and especially in the East, are more accustomed to act than to talk. (Hear, hear.) India is very prominently before the eyes of England and of London at the present time, when so many native princes have come here to offer their congratulations to her Majesty on the occasion of her jubilee. And this is as it should be, for it is an advantage both for England and India that Englishmen should realize how rich and strong and important to the prosperity of the Empire is that great dependency with which our destinies are indissolubly united, and whose 250 millions of people are fellow-subjects of the Queen-Empress. I have myself accompanied to Europe his Highness the Maharajah Holkar of Indore, a highly educated and intelligent prince, and I think his arrival may be considered an event of no small political significance. He is the first of the great historical princes of India ruling extensive territories and possessing armies and large revenues who has come to England to offer in person his loyal homage to his Sovereign; and I have no doubt that other princes, who only needed an illustrious example, will follow in his steps, till, year by year, the mutual knowledge and sympathy founded on knowledge of England and India will continually increase; and London will become, as it is fast becoming, the social as well as the political centre and metropolis of the entire British Empire. (Cheers.) I now wish, with your permission, to say a few words regarding the attitude and sentiment towards the British Government of the princes and people of India at the present time; and as, during my service of more than a quarter of a century, I have been intimately associated with Eastern princes, perhaps more than any other English official, I may without presumption speak to you to-night as their representative and mouthpiece. It is now six years since under the orders of her Majesty's Government and the Viceroy I placed the Ameer of Afghanistan on the throne of Cabul. Since then it has been my honourable duty to instal as sovereign chiefs the great Maharajahs, of Gwalior and Indore. The province of Central India with which I am officially connected contains upwards of 70 ruling princes, some of the highest importance, Mahrattas, Mahomedans, and Rajpoots, while the chiefs of the Punjab, Sikh and Rajpoot, I count among my most intimate friends. I am, then, in a position to tell you something of their thoughts and sentiments, and I can assure you, Sir, who represent her Majesty's Government here to-night, and all Englishmen who will hear or read my words, that throughout Hindostan, with very few exceptions, the sentiment which inspires the great feudatories of the Crown is one of sincere and devoted loyalty and gratitude for the countless benefits which they have received from the British Government. (Loud cheers.) They are not, as some idly think, looking hither and thither for a sign. They are not watching with any unchivalrous disquiet the approach of Russia. (Hear, hear.) They are not in their secret hearts devising the downfall of England, which they know would be synchronous with their own. The fire which burnt so fiercely in older days among the military races of Hindostan is not yet extinguished. Their warlike courage is as strong as ever. Sikhs, Goorkhas, Rajpoots, Afghans are now just as ready as they ever were to throw away their tools of husbandry and buckle on the sword, though these would not be turned against us as in old days, but used to defend the unity of the Empire. (Cheers). I could name to-night a hundred chiefs who would desire nothing better than to draw their swords and at the head of their troops themselves to fight side by side with the soldiers of the Queen for the honour and safety of the Empire; and if the day comes, as come it may, when England has to defend herself in Asia against foreign attack, those who count on the cowardice or disloyalty of the Princes of India will be most grievously deceived. The men who won for the Queen-Empress her Indian dominion will know how to hold and defend it, and behind them will press the people of India, who have learnt to love the Queen and especially her Government. (Loud cheers.) The Jubilee in India has been nobly celebrated spontaneously and heartily by the people. (Hear, hear.) We, Englishmen who serve our country abroad, are not politicians, and we care little or nothing for the welfare of parties and for many of the discussions which agitate political society at home. All we ask is that the honor and integrity of the Empire may be upheld, and that its foreign policy may be such as to enable England to hold a foremost place wherever she may desire her voice to be heard. You cannot hope to retain your possessions scattered through every quarter of the globe if at home you allow disunion and treason to triumph. (Loud cheers.) The evil contagion will spread, and distant dependencies will begin to ask themselves whether a nation which is feeble at home can be strong abroad. (Hear, hear.) It is with this feeling that I would express on behalf of the vast majority of English officials serving outside England, a warm sympathy with the present Government and with that patriotic and distinguished portion of the Liberal party—(cheers)—which is alone worthy to be called Liberal in their wise determination to maintain the unity of the Empire and not to permit the Imperial flag to be trampled in the mire by traitors and assassins. (Loud cheers.)

INDIAN NOTABILITIES IN ENGLAND.

The arrival of the Maharajah Holkar in the capital of the empire (says the *Times*) brings among us the most important of those Indian visitors whose presence will lend a novel and particularly gratifying feature to the Jubilee ceremonials. Our other Indian visitors who are representing on this auspicious occasion the feudatories of the Empress of India are distinguished by family or personal pre-eminence, but Holkar, while possessing attributes of character that would make him individually conspicuous, can claim special notice as being in a European sense a ruling Prince. The historic associations of his family, not less than the importance of his State, render his visit to this country more interesting and more significant than the arrival of those smaller magnates of our Asiatic dependency who are coming in fortunately increasing numbers to improve their minds, and perhaps also to investigate the strength of the dominant Power in Hindostan at its root. The presence of Maharajah Holkar is an event apart from the ordinary run of these Indian visits. He comes as a great ruling Prince, and it would argue a want of appreciation on our side if we did not convince him that we heartily reciprocate the good will so practically shown on his part by facing the unknown, and therefore reasonably to be dreaded, inconveniences of a journey in a nothern clime under conditions many of which must be irksome and all strange to an Oriental Prince. Maharajah Holkar has shown throughout the first twelve months of his rule, which began exactly a year ago, unusual strength of will. He proclaimed his intention of being present at the Jubilee celebration several months ago, and he has been as good as his word, notwithstanding that he must have found the obstacles to his executing his plan more formidable in reality than in contemplation. Fortunately for the successful issue of this scheme, he was able to strenghten his resolution by conference with Sir Lepel Griffin, who knew how to remove his doubts and restore his confidence. Lord Dufferin exercised a wise discretion when he determined that his representative in Central India should accompany Maharajah Holkar, in order to secure the success of what, though an experiment, must serve as a precedent for the future and as an example for the other Princes of India. Maharajah Holkar may feel assured that the effort which he has made in performing a thoroughly loyal act will be appreciated by the Court and people of this country. He has accepted no slight amount of discomfort, and he has brought his dignity, carefully preserved in the interior of his palace, into direct contact with a world that pays less attention to forms than he has been accustomed to, and in which even the most courtly usages may seem rough after the obsequious deference of his own durbar. But the assurance can be given him without hesitation that, so far as lies in our power, the discomfort shall be small, and that if our Court ceremonial seems frigid it is not less so to the Princes representing European Courts than it may appear to him. There is no want of appreciation here of the good sense and feelings which have prompted his visit, and which were displayed within a few months of his mounting the musnud by his abolishing the obnoxious transit dues upheld by his father and predecessor to the last day of his life. In that matter Maharajah Sivaji set the other Princes of Central India an example which they followed; it is probable they will before long seek to emulate his courage in crossing "the black water." Those of the Indian Princes who enjoy in their own land the nearest approach to regal state have been naturally the most reluctant to trust themselves to a novel position in which no treaties or even precedent afforded the assurance of what they would consider an appropriate reception. The most distinguished Indians with whom London society had become acquainted on former occasions were not ruling Princes, but their Ministers, such as Jung Bahadur and Salar Jung. It has been reserved for Maharajah Holkar to inaugurate a new era, and the paramount Power must rejoice at this open proof of the fidelity of an ally representing a class not engaged in any noisy or self-asserting agitation, but continuously employed, like ourselves, in the hard work of adminstration. We want the good will and co-operation of the native chiefs and the warrior races of whom they are the representatives, other than the vain compliments of Babu talkers. Paper work in India is onerous, and our educational policy has unfortunately left almost untouched that section of the population which, if our power were to depart from us, would have to carry on, for good or for ill, the government of the peninsula. But a wise and candid policy can now convert the great Indian feudatories into an additional prop for the stability of our Indian dominion. Their help is worth having, while that of the politicians of Calcutta and Bombay is absolutely useless for all the purposes of supremacy, and even their verbal approval can only be purchased by continued and never ceasing concessions. The most dissatisfied of our Indian feudatories wants very much less from us than the smallest Babu lawyer or Parsee civilian. What the former will take as a personal compliment and an exceptional favour the latter claims on principle and as a right. Considerations such as these lend additional weight to the obvious significance of Maharajah Holkar's visit. His journey is altogether exceptional, and the dictates of hospitality and policy alike support the conclusion that no effort should be spared to make his stay in this country as pleasant and as profitable to him and to us as the circumstances will allow.

There is one feature in common among all our present Indian visitors that should not be lost sight of. Maharajah Holkar, the Rao of Cutch, the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, and Shumsul Dowlah, the nobleman who represents the Nizam on the present auspicious occasion, are all young men. They are at the beginning of their careers, and we cannot doubt that their experiences in England will exercise a considerable influence on their future policy and conduct in their different spheres. The more evidence they see of our having realised that union is strength an aphorism in the East as well as the West—the more confidence will they feel in the identity of their interests and ours in India when the continually increasing foreign danger becomes more menacing and urgent. They know by practical experience the vigour and efficiency of our Indian administration, and they have had no reason to doubt that the Anglo-Indian army is still worthy of its high renown. But they have no corresponding conviction on the subject of our Imperial policy, or as to the public feeling with regard to India being a vital and indispensable appendage of the British Crown. Rumour has been adverse to us in both particulars, but a closer scrutiny may serve to show them that the keenest party strife and recrimination are, after all, not identical with national decay. Although reflections on these subjects must necessarily cross their minds, their presence here is not to be mainly attributed to any motives of calculation. We believe it to be due to a natural impulse to testify their loyalty to the English Government in the most expressive manner in their power by being present at the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress. It is in this sense that they are included among the most honoured of our guests on this eventful and historical occasion, and we can only hope that after their residence among us is concluded they will carry away agreeable memories of their stay in England. On our side we shall not forget the loyalty revealed by so unequivocal an act, and we cannot help regarding the presence in London of Maharajah Holkar in particular as a favourable augury for our rule in India during the arduous crisis probably before us in the near future.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANK.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	770
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	865
Bank of Madras	15,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	8 do.	11
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	100	all	17½ do.	432
National Bank of India	37,330	$125 250		8 pct.	120

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—4	1,075
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	815
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	530
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Brent's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	20	Rs. 16	130
Bombay Cotton Press	10	125	125	Rs. 14	112½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	560
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,475
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,400
French Press Co.	200	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	50	Rs. 25	431
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	365
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	95
Mofussil Co.	2,120	400	40	Rs. 55	435
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs. 60	560
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	112½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	10	Rs. 3	350
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	570	500	50	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	7,000	70	Rs. 7	495
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	1200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	2	550
Volkart Press Co.	400	1,500	1,000	Rs 20	640

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 100	10 p	160 120
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	142xd
Bapty Co., Ld.	525	200	165	nil.	82
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	Rs. 20	
Do. New Issue	500		37	10 2-3p	12
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p	100nl.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	11 p.c	500
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	730
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	112
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2025
Do. 3rd Issue	2,000	63	375	Rs. 5	655
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	3½	103½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	14 Nl.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,0	100	100	Rs. 10	73
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	45
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 15	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	Rs. 4	10½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	600	250	250		276
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	20	17	Rs. 26	348
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs 10	8 xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	Rs. 5	103
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c	18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	45
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 1	317½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,00	10	10	..	80
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,20	25	25		7¼
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	800	800	Rs. 100	1135
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100	100	Rs 15	185
Western India Flour Mills	,000	125	100	nil.	40
M. M. Mody & Co	000	00	200	11 p.c.	175

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,300	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	460
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	2,345	100	100	Rs. 5	98
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	—	355
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	550
Bellary S.&W.Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	570xd
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	845
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	—	155
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	815
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	200
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	710
Connaught Mills	849	500	50	Rs. 2	505
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	790
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 90	980
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,50	500	50	Rs. 7	655
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	585
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500		157
Hindustan Mills	1,03	1,000	1,000	835	750
Hinganghat Mill Co. Ld	70	500	all	37½ p.c	720
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 30	850
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 20	475
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	500	1,000	500	Rs. 8	1,325
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,34	500	5	14-5-7	420
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,30	1,000	1,00	Rs. 55	1055
handeish	750	1,000	1,0	Rs. 90	835
Khatao Mackunjee	1,00	1,000	1,000	Rs. 700	750
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,50	1,000	100	Rs. 5	130
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 140	2,525xd
Mahalukshmi	600	1,000	1,000	—	305
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,000	1,0	Rs. 75	1,205
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,00	250	250	Rs. 8	177½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,360
Mahaboobshai Mills, Gulburga	2,400	500	..	9 p.c.	785
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	—	415
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	,000	1,000	100	—	55
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		200
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,0	Rs. 35	785
Oriental	5,720	600	600	Rs. 25	620
People of India S. & W Company	..	25	250	Rs. 6½	130
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	000	500	500		65
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	845
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	770
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	000		1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,120
onderdas	550	1,000	1,000		610
Southern India	1,000	500	50	Rs. 15	250
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,215	200	25	—	225
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	440
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	000	1,000	Rs.	6 6
Lakmidas Khimji S. W. Co.			1,000	Rs. 40	700

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

GAMES! GAMES!! Just received Draft Boards from Annas 14, Chessmen Rs. 2-12, Dominoes from Annas 6, Compendium of Games Re. 1-8. Cheapest Games at SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, by a NATIVE PANDIT, European Pupils wishing to learn Marathi. Terms easy. Apply to "G.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

BOARD and LODGING to be had with an English family, in the Fort, adjoining the Great Western Hotel. Apply to "F.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a Chestnut PONY, 12-2, 4 years old, goes in saddle and harness, believed to be perfectly sound. Apply "E. G.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

STATE HOSPITALS and DISPENSARIES Supplied and Fitted on a very Moderate Scale. Patent Medicines, Artists' Materials, &c. &c. Sold, cheap. J. BROTHERS & Co., 49, Kalbadavie Road, Bombay.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Free Quarters are offered to a Lady willing to take charge of a Recreation Room and Library. Apply, by letter, to Miss E. RICH Joint Honorary Secretary, Y. W. C. A., Gowalier Tank Road, Cumballa Hill.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine-street.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY, open to the sea breeze and most conveniently situated. Terms moderate.

TENNIS TROUSERS, Rs. 9; TENNIS Coats, Rs. 13; Tennis Shirts, Rs. 6.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—BILLIARD TABLE, by Burroughs and Watts, the property of H. A. RICHARDSON, Esq. Apply to Messrs. WALLACE and Co., Bombay.

WHERE can you buy a watch, worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart Row.

SUTTON'S SEEDS—Just received in boxes Vegetable at Rs. 4, 8, and 16 each; Flower at Rs. 4, 6 and 8 each. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road Bombay.

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J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FORT, BOARD and RESIDENCE TO LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, 3 or 4 Rooms, Reasonable Terms, Good Table, Suitable for Bachelors, also Board only. "Beta," *Gazette Office*.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttleworth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines. Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER,—Bottled by Ind Coope and Co. Quarts per 3 dozen cases Rs. 15, Pints per 6 dozen cases Rs. 21. Special Terms to Clubs, Messes and Hotels. Apply to KING, KING & Co.

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CHOPS, STEAKS, Breakfasts, Tiffins, Ices, Tea, Coffee, Wines, Spirits. PEARSE'S Restaurant, Church-gate-street, near the Post Office.

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THE FASHIONS!

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PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
May be had from
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Our pamphlet: "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.

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DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
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FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

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(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs,
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 27.

THE rainfall in Bombay during the past week has only been about 3 inches, and supplies of produce being fairly liberal, the local influences would have admitted of a considerable extent of export business being put through, but what with the Jubilee holidays in England and the dulness of the produce markets on the Continent we have had no incitement to activity. To cover June shipment under previous contracts there has no doubt been a fair quantity of Wheat and Cotton passed through the Custom House latterly, but as these transactions are completed, there is nothing new doing to take their place, and once this month is over, there is every promise of the usual monsoon quietness setting in. The position of homeward freights indicates how generally this view of the position obtains. For the few remaining days of this month's loading £1-5 per ton is being paid, and in some cases even £1-6-3, but shipment after the 30th is not worth more than £1-2-6, and for August the speculators would let tonnage freely at £1. Imports as yet show no signs of improvement, but therein people as yet are in no way disappointed, stocks of the leading staples being still large, and dealers indisposed to speculate on the future course of the markets until the character of the monsoon has more definitely declared itself. Money is tending easier, and Exchange on London after an interval of considerable firmness closes distinctly weak. Government Paper is steady, Joint Stock Shares firm and generaly higher in value.

MONEY.—The Presidency Banks both in Calcutta and Bombay reduced their minimum rates of interest and discount from 6 to 5 per cent. per annum on Thursday last, and the tendency is still downwards, the quotation for short loans on the outside market being 4 to 4½ per cent.

The Bank of Bombay return issued this morning for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc. Rs.	7,96,851
Do. do. Branches	Inc. ,,	1,76,668
Other Deposits	Dec. ,,	4,51,471
Government Securities	Dec. ,,	1,470
Loans	Dec. ,,	1,45,701
Bills Discounted	Inc. ,,	6,70,755
Cash with other Banks	Dec. ,,	1,83,959
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. ,,	2,79,661

This slight increase in the Cash Balance is not indicative of any gain in strength being entirely due to an addition of about 10 lakhs to the Government Balances; but as things are at present it would require a very marked falling off in the posicion to warrant a belief in the possibility of dearer money. Trade wants for some time will not tend in that direction, and Government with their new loan to bring before the public ere long have every inducement to do all in their power to keep money cheap.

EXCHANGE.—As compared with last mail's quotations the sterling value of the Rupee shows an advance of 3-32d. On Monday last we closed at 1s. 4 13-16d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 4 31-32d. for 3 months' Credits. On mail-day the Banks were closed in honor of the Jubilee, and in the absence of advices from London no change took place on the resumption of business on Wednesday. Thursday, however, witnessed an advance of 1-32d. owing to the full rates obtained for Council drafts at the weekly biddings in London, and on Friday Bank Bills were advanced 1-16d., Credits 3-32d. The upward movement continued on Saturday, when a further rise of 1-32d. took place, but a reaction has set in to-day, under the influence of which a decline of 1-16d. is quoted from the highest point, the following being ready rates at the close:—

Bank Bills on demand			1s. 4 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer		1s. 4⅞d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 4 31-32d.	,,
Do.	4	,,	1s. 5d.	,,
Do.	6	,,	1s. 5 1-16d.	,,
Credits	3	,,	1s. 5 1-16d.	,,
Do.	6	,,	1s. 5 5-32d.	,,
Documents	3	,,	1s. 5 3-32d.	,,
Do.	6	,,	1s. 5 3-16d.	,,
Francs	3	,,	1·80¾	,,
Do.	6	,,	1·81½	,,

When the market was at its strongest the Banks were very keen sellers for future delivery, telegraphic from September up to the end of the year being obtainable at certainly 1s. 4 13-16d., possibly 27-32d. This afternoon, however, nothing better than 1s. 4¾d. is obtainable and, as is usually the case, there are more buyers at the lower than there were at the higher figures. At best, however, the demand for remittance is singularly light, and this stands in the way of any important fall in the value of the rupee. Otherwise so far is Bombay is concerned there is no strength in the position, nor do we think the influences from Calcutta and the further east will be equal of themselves to enforcing and maintaining an advance of any moment.

The latest quotation for Bar Silver from London is 44 1-16d. per oz., which on the Mint out-turn is equivalent to about 1s. 4 29-32d. per rupee, but the bazaar price enables importers to lay the metal down at close on 1s. 4 27-32d. per rupee.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Up to the time of writing for last mail the market had shown great steadiness. Fours for cash having remained unmoved at Rs. 97⅝ for an entire week. On the reopening of business here on Wednesday, however, an easier tendency was apparent, the quotation receding to Rs. 97 9-16. On Thursday owing to the unfavorable political telegrams regarding the Turkish Convention marked weakness ensued the ready rate fluctuated between Rs. 97⅜ and ,½ and for the end of July delivery speculative sales were reported to have been made at Rs. 97½. No improvement was apparent on Friday, but Saturday brought a steadier market, and to-day the Cash rate has recovered to Rs. 97 9-76, with the possibility of a further rise owing to speculators covering in their contracts for this month's settlement. Fours-and-a-half from Rs. 102 receded for a time to Rs. 101¾, but have recovered again to Rs. 102.

Port Trust Bonds remain at Rs. 91, and Municipal 5 per cent. bonds at Rs. 101½. The Bank of Bombay is reported to have taken up 7 lakhs of Municipal 5 per cen. paper at Rs. 100 11-16.

SHARES.—The average tone of the market has been firm, and in the majority of instances where we have to make any change our quotations are advanced slightly. In *Banks*, Nationals have improved to Rs. 120, Agras are nominally unchanged at Rs. 115. Bank of Bombays are very firm at Rs. 770. In *Press Companies*, Albert of Kurrachee have advanced Rs. 65, Fort Press Rs. 50, Colaba Rs. 10, and New Indian Rs. 2½. Mofussils have fluctuated between Rs. 430 and Rs. 435, closing at the latter figure. Prince of Wales have receded Rs. 30, Volkarts Rs. 10. For *Spinning and Weaving Mill* shares there has been a very steady tone manifested all things considered. Neither the Yarn nor the Cloth markets are brisk, but the Mills are still doing fairly well. In most of the favourite concerns an advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share has taken place, but in Orientals the improvement is Rs. 17½, in Colaba and Manockjee Petit Rs. 30, and Luckmidas Khimjee Rs. 40 per share. In the *Miscellaneous* list the movements are insignificant. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co. remain unchanged at Rs. 2,625 for first and Rs. 655 for second issue. Treacher and Co., Ld., stand at Rs. 1,135. Flour Mills are unchanged, Bombay at par, Bapty's at 50, Western India at 75 and Royal at 40 per cent. discount.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—In some quarters we hear that dealers have shown some slight disposition of late to discuss forward business, but in the majority of instances our enquiries regarding the state of trade are answered by "dull and nothing doing." This at all events is the condition of things on the spot, the clearances from the bazaar being only estimated at 2,400 to 2,600 packages, and this too with a slight disposition on the part of dealers to concede an occasional half anna per piece on the strength of higher Exchange. Generally, however, prices may be called unaltered and pretty steady.

LOCAL GOODS are very dull and the sales during the week are estimated as inside of 2,000 bales. Prices are lower by 1-16 to 1-8 anna per lb. especially in the qualities bought for Zanzibar in which a large proportion of the present business consists.

TWIST:—For imported Yarns a quiet but steady tone prevails at former quotations. *Local Spinnings* are 1-16 to 1-8 per lb. lower owing to weaker accounts from China but the sales nevertheless are put at about 5,000 bales.

MATELS:—*Copper* is quiet at a decline of As. 4 per cwt. Braziers being now Rs. 33 ready and Rs. 33½ to arrive. *Yellow Metal* is unchanged on the spot at Rs. 28¼ to Rs. 28½ per cwt. for Braziers but easier to arrive at Rs. 28¼. *Iron* is dull of sale and Swedish Bar is As. 8 per Candy lower.

COALS:—A slightly steadier tone is now apparent and some little business is reported to have been done to arrive on the basis of Rs. 16¼ to Rs. 16½ per ton alongside for Cardiff and West Hartley. The bunder stock is estimated at about 10,000 tons.

EXPORTS

COTTON.—An exceedingly dull tone has prevailed during the week, and although there is perhaps a shade more steadiness apparent to-day, the transactions altogether have been insignificant. For export some purchases of Westerns have been made at Rs. 185 to Rs. 186½, some fully good stapled Omras at Rs. 210, and to-day some Bombay pressed Good Dholleras are said to have been done at Rs. 186 to Rs. 187. The Mills, too, have been very sparing buyers and mostly of Comptas and low Khandeish and Omra of which latter and Bengals the available stock largely consists.

We subjoin the native estimate of the stocks of Cotton in godown which we consider fairly reliable, and the comparison with the two previous seasons is interesting. As already remarked two-thirds of the whole consists of Omras, Khandeish, and Bengals, and the Mills have shown their wisdom by laying in full supplies of Dholleras and Bhownuggers, the unsold balance of which is not only unusually small but very poor in quality. In fact so far as our local mills are concerned the stock for this monsoon for all practical purposes is less than last.

	1887	1886	1885.
Dholleras, Bhownuggurs, &c.	27,000	45,000	32,500
Veravul, Cutch, &c.	6,000	10,000	7,000
Omras, Julgaum, Barsi, &c.	80,000	61,000	32,250
Comptas, Westerns	15,000	12,000	17,500
Bengals	23,000	15,000	12,000
Broach		1,000	3,500
Dharwar	6,000	1,000	1,000
Persian and Sundries	3,000	5,000	2,250
Total Bales	160,000	150,000	108,000

The receipts during the past week, it will be observed have been very fair and the clearances are the same as the corresponding week of last year. The total for Europe during the six months does not look like quite reaching the Million bales, but it is a question of one or two steamers clearing before the 30th.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay up to date are as follows:—

	Season 1886-87. Bales.	Season 1885-86. Bales.
Bengals	262,500	220,000
Omras—		
Berar	321,500	313,000
Khandeish	271,000	175,000
Barsee & Nuggur	82,500	70,000
Dholleras	317,500	327,000
Broach	109,000	160,000
Compta and Dharwar	91,000	44,000
Scind and Persian	41,700	27,000
Hingunghat	19,800	16,000
Westerns & Madras	7,500	10,000
	1,524,000	1,362,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	22,078	19,186	16,644
Since 1st January	1,384,793	1,291,801	946,803
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	27,628	27,464	6,600
Since 1st January	944,557	883,004	620,225
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	1,219	1,214	1,978
Since 1st January	25,656	39,467	44,156

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Ready	Rs. 160	= 3½d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 148	= 3¼d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 140	= 3 3-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 136	= 3d.
Omra, Fully Good	do. (G.Staple)	,, 208	= 4½d.
Do. Good	do. do.	,, 198	= 4 9-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	do. do.	,, 189	= 4⅛d.
Khandeish, Good	do.	,, 188	= 4 3-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.	,, 180	= 3 29-32d.
Belatee, Fully Good	do.	,, 188	= 4 3-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 182	= 3 31-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 175	= 3 13-16d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	do.	,, 205	= 4 7-16d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 195	= 4 7-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good,		,, 200	= 4 11-32d.
Westerns, Good, June-July		,, 186	= 4 1-32d.

WHEAT.—Hard descriptions are very scarce and command quite exceptional prices to cover this month's shipments but Soft Wheats have been pressed for sale throughont the week, and are As. 1½ to As. 2 per cwt. lower. We quote:—

White Pessy, No. 1	Ready	Rs. 4-5-6	Per cwt.
Laskari, No. 1	,,	,, 4-6-0	,,
Khatha (Hard Red)	,,	,, 4-3-0	,,
Ahmedabad (Soft Red)	,,	,, 4-3-0	,,
Delhi, White	,,	,, 4-4-0	,,
Do. Red	,,	,, 4-0-0	,,
Hard Yellow Khandwa	,,	,, 4-15-0	,,
Kathi, Red, Nagpore	,,	,, 4-1-6	,,

SEEDS.—*Linseed* continues to arrive pretty freely for this period of the season, and the price ramains unchanged at Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-6 per cwt. *Rapeseed* we quote at Rs. 6-1 to Rs 6-2 for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 5-5 per cwt. for Red Cowupore, but there is very little business passing.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Wheat—For the week	273,215	184,006	177,541
,, Since 1st Jan.	8,090,577	7,455,395	6,081,269
Linseed—For the week	46,199	40,770	65,622
,, Since 1st Jan.	1,853,287	2,974,767	4,110,941
Rapeseed—For the week	53,520	35,201	72,927
,, Since 1st Jan.	611,603	946,277	1,168,392
Gingelly Seed—For the week	13,269	11,267	1,814
,, Since 1st Jan.	812,662	789,924	992,562

(*For Bank Bills and Stock List see page 3.*)

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 25th June, as compared with the statement of the 18th June:—

LIABILITIES.	June 18. Rs.	June 25. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	38,42,351	46,39,202
do. do. at Branches	13,08,352	14,85,020
Other Deposits	2,29,64,127	2,25,12,656
Post Bills	6,655	5,938
Cash Credits undrawn	12,90,638	11,63,966
	4,19,12,123	4,23,06,782
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	33,55,957	33,54,487
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	37,32,560	36,36,546
Loans, on Security of do.	63,92,033	62,46,332
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,768	3,364
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,81,12,132	1,87,82,887
Stamps	25,710	26,084
Dead Stock Rs. 5,83,061 Amt. applied in reduction 2,75,000	3,08,061	3,08,061
Bullion	6,29,011	5,02,428
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,74,056	2,90,097
Cash and Currency Notes	88,76,835	91,56,496
	4,19,12,123	4,23,06,782

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MARSLAND—June 23, at Byculla, Bombay, of consumption, Emily, the dearly loved wife of J. J. Marsland, Byculla Iron Works, aged 25 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CREIGHTON—June 23, at Landon's Gardens, Madras, Albert John (Bertie), the dearly loved and only son of John and Margaret Creighton, aged 4 years, 7 months and 11 days.

SARSON—June 19, at Chittagong, Annie Amelia, the beloved wife of William Sarson.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1887.

THE announcement in the "Morning Post" that France has threatened a rupture with Turkey is alarming enough, but less alarming than the report which reached us the other day that both France and Russia had threatened to declare war upon Turkey if the Egyptian Convention is ratified. The threat to resume her claims to the guardianship of the Holy Places, if it has been really made, illustrates curiously enough the sentimental nature of the interest asserted by France in the Egyptian question, to say nothing of the strange incongruity of the Government which the other day pulled down the cross from the dome of the Pantheon in Paris setting up as the guardian of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The truth of this part of the story, however, remains to be established. What seem to be clear is that Russia is endeavouring, by the threat of hostile action in Armenia, to intimidate the Porte into abandoning its compact with England. The Constantinople telegram gives circumstantial confirmation to the "Morning Post" upon this point. The conditions of the Cyprus Convention which Turkey asks England if she will fulfil are those which bind her to assist the Porte to repel aggression on the Asiatic possessions of the Sultan. They cover, no doubt, such an attempt to "seek compensation" in the direction of Erzeroum as Russia appears to have hinted at. But our obligations under the Convention of 1878 are not absolute. They are conditional on the execution of administrative reforms which the Porte has not yet carried out, and of his failure to effect which the Sultan never likes to be reminded. Lord Salisbury, who negotiated the Convention with Musurus Pasha nine years ago, has now an opportunity of judging of the merits of his handiwork. Let us hope he will not find his Nemesis in the pressure of awkward obligations arising out of it. Now that the two Conventions are brought into touch the question that confronts him is whether he will fight the Russians in the highlands of Armenia in order that England may secure a treaty right to send a brigade to Egypt ten or fifteen years hence. His answer will probably be that there is no need to adhere too closely to either compact. The Sultan's failure to carry out reforms reduces the obligations arising under the one; and as to the other—well, if Russia and France are determined to stand in the way of its ratification, it may fall through, and we will leave Egypt, not three years hence, but whenever we think fit to do so. If we have to choose between backing up the Turks in a quarrel with Russia, and leaving our position in Egypt unregulated, the latter will be the easier alternative, although in adopting it we make Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's mission a failure not even entitling our Special Commissioner to a Jubilee decoration.

UNDOUBTEDLY there is a general recognition of the fact that an improvement in the Municipal Administration which would accelerate business is desirable, and there has been an impression that many points of detail might be simplified in the redrafting of the Municipal Act. Evidently this impression was fully present to Mr. Naylor and Mr. Ollivant at Poona; and not unnaturally the remedy that suggested itself was to simplify the machinery by making the Executive Chief the actual controller of all the departments, the heads of which should take their orders direct from him, and be directly responsible to him alone. The theory is plausible enough, and it the Municipal Commissioner had really the power of driving the machine, it would work more smoothly and rapidly under one directing head than it could be expected to do under any other system. An able and highly benevolent despot is an ideal ruler; the difficulty is to secure a continuous supply of such exceptional men. Besides, the power of the purse is in the hands of the Corporation, and the Municipal Commissioner can have no initiative which does not find its warrant in a vote of money. The paymaster is the real master, and the only result of bringing the departments under his personal control—as distinct from the general control he now exercises—of the Municipal Commissioner, and making them responsible to him alone, will be to overwhelm him with details of work which no one man could possibly get through. That the tendency of the provisions of the new draft is to aggrandise the office of the Municipal Commissioner seems evident enough. Hitherto the Medical Officer of Health has himself enforced the provisions of the law, and issued notices for the removal of nuisances and the like. If the Municipal Commissioner differ from him on any point, the decision is left to the Town Council. But it is proposed that in future the Medical Officer should be completely under the control of the Commissioner. The result must be, that while to get through the multiplicity of business, the work must still be done by the Medical Officer, who will however be sheltered behind the nominal responsibility of a superior who cannot devote the necessary time to make himself acquainted with the details of what is done. Recently in a case where the Municipal Commissioner preferred a charge arising out of an alleged violation of regulations as to building, the question was asked whether the Commissioner had made himself personally aware whether in this case the regulation was transgressed. It turned out that the summons had been taken out on the word of a subordinate, and that the Municipal Commissioner knew nothing personally of the matter. The provisions intended to augment the powers of the Municipal Commissioner really bind him to do what is impossible—to direct everything personally and take upon himself the individual responsibility. To effect this it is not worth while to make the heads of departments more subordinate and less (nominally) responsible than they are, and to take from the Town Council, and from the Corporation some of the attributes which they now possess.

We are not disposed, however, to attach an exaggerated importance to the startling allegation that under the new conditions the Municipal Commissioner would have the power to buy up any land or houses he might covet, under pretence that he wanted them for street improvements. It is asserted that he could do this without any interference on the part of the Corporation, which would have nothing to do but to find the money; it is further urged that private property would be thus pillaged, for an owner would be compelled to sell it when he deemed it would be more profitable to keep it for his own purposes, with an eye to the future realisation of some of the profits of the intended improvement. The apprehensions thus conjured up disappear when we know that the Municipal Commissioner cannot buy land which he is not quite sure the Corporation will provide the money for. He will not run the risk of having to pay for it, if the Corporation declines to give him the wherewithal. Once he has the assurance that the Corporation will vote the money for the purchase of certain land, there will be great practical convenience in being able to enter into a contract to purchase it without referring again for a further sanction to make the purchase valid. The difficulty of dealing with the owners of the land cut through for the making of the Ripon Road was greatly enhanced, and the work was delayed and made more costly, through the necessity of submitting each separate bargain to debate and the chances of the voting at a meeting of the Town Council. The Corporation had passed a resolution that the land should be purchased, and the limit beyond which the cost was not to go was specified, yet every single transaction was the subject of tedious debates; the practical result was that to save time and get the work through, only a third of the new frontages were purchased by the Municipality, and the ratepayers have not received two-thirds of the profits arising from the successful issue of an undertaking for which they supplied the money. The contention that the landowners would have lost the profit in question had the ratepayers who had created it at their own risk and by their own outlay obtained their legitimate recompense, is absurd. Had the road remained unmade they would not have been paid a premium on the old value of their land, and the profits from the sale of the new frontages would never have existed, for there would have been no new frontages to sell. The virtuous alarm which is readily forthcoming when it is a question of securing for the public some equivalent for the cost of improvements by which none profit more than the local proprietors through whose lands they are carried is quite misplaced. As Mr. Lecky has said in his latest work, and as Mr. Gladstone repeats in his latest magazine article, the sleepless energies of human cupidity are unrivalled in finding modes by which when one avenue has been stopped they find access by another. The landed proprietors in England took precisely similar objections to lines passing through or even near their estates when first it was a question of opening up the country by railways. They demanded impossible amounts for the land taken up and compensation for what was left. Before it became an accepted principle that all that was obligatory was to pay the actual market value of the land taken over, with ten per cent. for disturbance, the cost of railway construction was so heavy that for years the lines did not earn dividends. Now the equity and the common sense of the matter is understood, and landed proprietors find it a great boon to have a railway line brought through their estates. The principle has been acted upon in Paris and in London, and no one has ever dreamed of raising any objection to it. Without it neither city could ever have been reconstructed on its new lines, which bring health and light and convenience where old squalid quarters, the abode of pestilence, formerly existed. It is absolutely essential that this first principle shall be recognised and acted upon in Bombay, if the City is to be made cholera proof.

That the Municipal authority should be strengthened to ensure the greater safety, health and convenience of the inhabitants of the City is in accordance with the progress of opinion on such questions in all countries. Due reservation must be made of private rights, which should not be overridden, or dispossessed without adequate compensation. The provisions set forth in the draft of the forthcoming Act bearing on these matters will deserve, and will no doubt undergo, close scrutiny. There is no ground for raising prematurely a cry that property is in danger. Property has the means and the methods which ensure very adequate representation of its interests when these are concerned, as was shown by the facility with which Dr. Blaney's whip brought up the men interested in house property to repeal the enhanced house rate, while leaving the enhanced imposts on food piously alone. The Corporation would do well to appoint Special Committees to confer with the Municipal Commissioner and the heads of the various departments with a view to defining the improvements desirable for the acceleration of Municipal business. By such a conference, at which the solicitors to the Corporation might assist when abstruse matters were under deliberation, it would be quite possible to ascertain how far such improvements are likely to be effected by the draft of the new Municipal Bill.

LORD BRASSEY, who paid as close attention to the state of the Bombay defences as some of the more observant dwellers in our midst, is not amongst those who think that we are utterly unprepared for the dangers that may lie ahead of us. He writes from the "Sunbeam" to tell the "Times" that our defence works are well advanced, and of course he saw them before the big gun had been derailed at Chowpatty, since when such distinct progress has been made that the whole of our thirty-eight tons guns may be considered as ready for service. Some one has lately discovered that we are quite at the mercy of our enemies, as though at any time we had lived under the pretence that Bombay was naturally a strong place and in need of nothing for its protection. There are none amongst us who take the entirely hopeful view of the situation, or we might say that neither with the optimists nor with the croakers did the truth lie. It will be as well, however, to remember that those who talk about Bombay as an utterly defenceless place not only thereby give the enemy of the future an invitation to come here, but confess to a forgetfulness of some not unimportant measures which have been taken for the protection of the harbour and city. The eight thirty-eight ton guns that have been allotted to us are not the best in the world. When the best has been said about them they are obsolete or nearly so, and ten years hence, or even earlier, will be antiquated. Still they are the heaviest guns in India, and in the trials that were made of them last cold weather they did uncommonly well, making excellent practice at a range of two miles, if we mistake not, though they have a range of four miles. But they are muzzle-loaders, they belong to the past, and they are necessarily discredited on that account. But it is as extravagant to speak of them as though they did not exist as it would be to trust to them as to an invulnerable armament. We may speak of them with more respect than others have done without forgetting that they are only a substitute for something better for which we must not cease to press. Lord Brassey says it is not known when guns of the latest type will be provided for Bombay. We should all be glad to know it, for when steel armoured ships become fashionable, as they soon will, in foreign navies the shortcomings of muzzle-loading ordnance will become more seriously apparent than they are now. This is an aspect of the question which has been persistently brought forward in these columns, and we hope the Government of India will lose no opportunity of pressing it upon the attention of the Government at home. Woolwich will not give us of its best if it can help it, and we hope that the Government will plead so strongly and so perseveringly for breech-loading ordnance as to get it in good time. In one respect Lord Brassey's ideas in regard to our defences have been realized since he was in Bombay, and perhaps before he wrote his letter to the "Times" from the Straits of Macassar. Our defences, he says, should be supplemented at Bombay and Trincomalee by volunteers. What Trincomalee may be able to do in that direction we do not know; but Bombay has already enrolled a force of volunteer artillery, numbering close upon seventy, and we hope to hear before long of their being at work under the energetic Volunteer officer who has so promptly carried out the suggestion that Lord Brassey made when he was in Bombay four or five months ago. Whether the two batteries of Royal Artillery quartered here will suffice, when the volunteers have become an effective force, is a question upon which the authorities are certain to be divided. When, however, Lord Brassey wrote that no provision had been made for increasing the new defences he obviously took no account of auxiliaries. He observes that the means of defence at Bombay would be materially strengthened if an additional monitor or coast service ironclad were sent to Bombay as well as to Singapore. This is true enough. It is also true that there seems something incongruous in asking the Admiralty to send us a new ironclad while we have two turret ships in the harbour still waiting for crews. For, although we announced some months ago that the Sphinx was about to bring out crews for the Abyssinia and the Magdala, the news represented the good intentions rather than the good deeds of the Admiralty. The crews were told off, but they never came, and the two turret ships are still tenanted by lascars, who, with all the good qualities that Mr. Sutherland credits them with, are not gunners "de naissance." Let us have the extra ironclands by all means, but let us also have the crews for the two turret ships that we have already got, and which no one looks at without asking what particular part they, as they stand, are likely to play in the defence of Bombay.

WE hear that the Deccan Education Society of Poona have arrived at the resolution to reject the overtures made to the Society by Government inviting them to take over the administration of the Deccan College. The proposals of Government were carefully weighed and the determination to decline them was only arrived at after great hesitation, but the ultimate conclusion that the proposals were not sufficiently tempting was practically unanimous. We understand that the feeling in some quarters is not unlike that experienced when the French after hesitation declined to accept the invitation of the English to co-operate in Egypt. The refusal of "the Society is felt to be a let-off."

IN disposing of some cases brought up yesterday by the agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Mr. Hamilton remarked that he observed that the agent had brought up a case against a man for carrying fowls by their legs with their heads hanging down, and cautioned the agent against making such frivolous complaints. The agent replied that it was the practice of other magistrates to warn and discharge the men in such cases. But Mr. Hamilton repeated his caution, and said if it occurred again he would be obliged to fine the agent Rs. 10 for making a frivolous charge.

DURING the quarter ending 31st March last, the destruction of domestic animals by tigers and cheetahs in the Madras Presidency has been very great. The following is a list of the various animals killed, viz.:—Bullocks 524; cows 680; calves 170; buffaloes 94; sheep 233; goats 210; horses or ponies 10; asses 4; dogs 32; and pigs 12. Of these the greatest number of casualties is reported in Malabar and South Canara, of which the former is responsible for 154 bullocks, 187 cows, 31 calves and 48 bullocks; and South Canara for 253 bullocks, 311 cows, 62 calves, 21 buffaloes, and 20 dogs. The other districts are comparatively free from the ravages of wild beasts. Tinnevelly alone approaches the above figures, with a loss of 25 bullocks, 74 cows, 14 calves, 90 sheep, and 81 goats. In the Tanjore District no cattle of any description were destroyed, and in South Arcot and Trichinoply only two. Madras town naturally sustained no losses.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* describes the reply of the Government of Bombay to the memorial concerning the Presidency Magistracy as a severe and altogether unnecessary rebuke to the non-official community of the city. The memorial, he says, was most moderately worded; but the Governor has unfortunately shown clear signs of temper in answering it, and couched his reply in acrimonious language. "This answer appears to have given grave and general offence in Bombay; and, whatever be thought of the original appointment, there can be no doubt that the citizens of Bombay are fully justified in resenting the tone of Lord Reay's reply to the memorial."

THE Bishop of Madras has issued a circular letter to the clergy of his diocese, suggesting the use of an intercessory prayer for Ireland which was sanctioned by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1882. He also suggests that the prayers of the congregation should be asked for the special guidance of the High Court of Parliament "especially in their deliberations regarding Ireland."

THE name of Captain Newnham-Smith, of the Bombay Staff Corps, appears among the successful candidates for the Bar. "To undertake the drudgery of preparation for the Bar, after enduring the ordeal of a Staff examination," says a home paper, "is a feat that not many military officers would be disposed to emulate. Captain Newnham-Smith is to be congratulated on his success. After being called, we understand, that he will be attached to the Judge Advocate General's Department for a short period. It would be an unquestionable advantage to the Army to have a small staff of men who had undergone the discipline of legal study, available for Courts-martial or Courts of Inquiry, and Captain Newnham-Smith's example is not only worthy of praise, but may lead some of the more studious spirits in the army into new paths to distinction.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

THREATENING ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The *Morning Post* states that France has threatened a rupture with Turkey, and that she will resume her claims to the guardianship of the Holy Places; and that Russia demands recompense in the direction of Erzeroum if the Anglo-Turkish Convention is ratified by the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 26.

The Porte has asked England whether she will fulfil the conditions of the Cyprus Convention if the Anglo-Turkish Convention be ratified.

THE JUBILEE AT DUBLIN.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales start to-day for Dublin, to attend the Jubilee Fetes to be held there.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY DIFFICULTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 26.

Mr. Larpent, Registrar, was suspended on Saturday by the Senate of the Punjab University, the statements of his two chief accusers being refused him as privileged. Either Government will inquire into the case or the Syndicate will appoint a Committee to deal with it.

THE HOTAK RISING.

The Hotak Ghilzais are dispersing, owing, it is believed, to the difficulty of food supplies.

MILITARY.

The 18th Native Infantry coming from Burma goes to Jubbulpore.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

Mr. Badshah, Post Master General of the North-West Provinces, gave evidence to-day before the Sub-Committee. He thought all Post Masters General should be covenanted Civilians, that as their general knowledge of Law, Revenue matters, &c., was greater than that of uncovenanted officers, they were better able to deal with the heads of other departments, and were less liable to be influenced by old associations than men who had risen in the Post Office. His best Superintendent was an Eurasian. He preferred European to native Superintendents, because they had a good deal of patronage in their hands, and natives always got in their own caste-fellows to the great detriment of the public service. There had been partiality shown in promoting men to higher appointments, but among the lower grades men who brought themselves most into notice were apt to be promoted.

THE MADRAS RACE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 27.

The prospectus of the next Madras Race Meeting has been prepared, and will be issued in a day or two. The course is being prepared already. The first entrances close on July 25th. The races will be chiefly for Arabs, but some races will be open for all classes

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, JUNE 27.

A large meeting of the Sarvajanik Sabha, held here yesterday, unanimously resolved to submit a petition praying for the introduction of the representative element in the Legislative Councils of this country in commemoration of that auspicious event, the Jubilee of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

GRANT OF TITLES AT SURAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JUNE 27.

A grand Darbar for the grant of titles of Khan Bahadoor on Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee and Dr. Dossabhai, and of Rao Bahadoor on Mr. Parvatishanker, was held this evening in the Municipal Hall, Mr. Mulock, the Collector, presiding. The chairman made an effective speech on the occasion.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 25.

The Anchor Line s.s. Victoria, homeward bound, passed the Canal to-day.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left here at noon.

ADEN, JUNE 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

ZANZIBAR, JUNE 26.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Merka arrived safely here this morning from Bombay.

PENANG, JUNE 27.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Khiva (extra) lef here for Bombay at 10 a.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firmer. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68½
4½ per cent. „	71½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	44 1-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, June 2[illegible]

10 p.m.	79·5

MONDAY, June 27.

6 a.m.	79·2
10 a.m.	[illegible]·6
2 p.m.	83[illegible]
4 p.m.	83·7

A SURVEY has been ordered for a railway from Peshawar to Jamrud. The order has been given merely that full information may be available should it become necessary to construct a line. Government has no immediate intention of undertaking the work. The railway, when required, could be made in a short time, as the distance is only some dozen miles.

RUMOURS have reached Lahore of probable disturbances in the Boner country, where a great deal of internal quarrelling appears to be going on. Those frontier tribesmen, who had acted as intermediaries between the Government of India and the Bonerwals, are being denounced on religious grounds by the Moulvies, who accuse them of being renegades to Mussulman orthodoxy in making terms with the British Government through the medium of Hindus, &c. The frontier headmen, who have been of use to Government, formerly, are not averse, it is said, to encouraging the threatened disturbances, with a view to reviving their own importance, when Govenment shall be again forced to interfere. Mahomed Sharif, of Kot, is also accused of provoking disturbances by expelling all Bonerwals from his district.

THE Afghan rebels state that great discontent has been displayed by the Ghazni troops under General Gholam Haidar; rumours of actual revolt at Ghazni having even reached the Frontier. It appears that the Ghazni forces have long been in arrears of pay.

CONFUSED stories of fresh fighting come also from Katawaz and the Suleiman Kheyl country, where the Ghazis of the Inder and Turki tribes, after a severe struggle, were defeated by the Amir's troops, the latter, it is alleged, being defeated in turn upon by the Suleiman Kheyls, who fell upon them the following day, capturing most of their tents, goats, and baggage animals.

THERE will be an extensive withdrawal of troops from Upper Burma during the next few months, provided the country remains quiet. The 18th Bengal Infantry will be the first regiment to return to India.

THE attention of Parliament, says the *Leeds Mercury*, will soon have to be directed to what is going on at the Afghan frontier. "The Indian Government, backed by the authorities at home, are pushing on the frontier railway as rapidly as they can, and there can be no doubt that their intention is, if possible, to carry it to Candahar. This policy may be justified by events on the Russian side of the Afghan frontier of which the public have no knowledge; but it is in any easy case a very serious matter. It may involve us in new complications with Afghanistan, and the maintenance and defence of such an advanced position will place a serious strain on the finances of India."

ACCORDING to the *Manchester Guardian*, no matter is having more interested attention from the Government than Lord Randolph Churchill's earnest plea for an autumn session. For obvious reasons the Government are very anxious to avoid such an event. It would interfere with their administration of Ireland under the Coercion Act; and to the heads of departments an autumn session is always distasteful. But something must be done, and at present the predominant opinion on the Ministerial side is favourable to forcing progress with the Coercion Bill and prolonging the session to a late day in August for the work of legislation, leaving the rules of procedure either to be dealt with as a sole matter of business in an adjourned session or next year, which, it is argued, may well be done, seeing that the first rule has been passed, and that the remaining rules are not sufficiently important for autumn sittings. But in the final decision Lord Randolph will have a potent voice. He regards several of the Bills now in the House of Lords and the rules of procedure as belonging to his Dartford programme, and therefore as matters not to be neglected. The present resolution of the Government is to abstain from any commitment on the subject until they see what remnant of time there will be for other legislation when the Coercion Bill is disposed of.

SIR EVELYN BARING has left Cairo for England for the purpose of conferring with the Government on the Egyptian Convention.

COLONEL KITCHENER reports from Suakim that a considerable force of dervishes, under Moussa Digma, is advancing from Kassala to the relief of Tokar, which the "friendlies" have invested.

THE Alexandria correspondent of the *Daily News* quotes the following as a specimen of the way English interests are treated in the hands of authority in Egypt. For years Papyani's large Liverpool steamers have occupied a permanent quay-berth near the Customs, paying an annual rent. It now suits the Messageries Maritimes Company to come alongside the quay instead of anchoring in the harbour as hitherto. No quay-berth was vacant suitable for their steamers; but French influence succeeded in getting the authorities to promise to remove the English steamers to make room for the French, and no suitable berth is available for the former. Thus the English company that for years has used the quay is injured in favour of a French company now for the first time using the quay. The change is ordered to take effect from the 1st of October, before which date it is hoped that this arrangement will be cancelled.

THE Tories, says *Truth*, are consoling themselves for the popularity which Mr. Gladstone enjoys by making verses on him which are generally either blasphemous or indecent. Most of them are quite unfit for publication. Here is a specimen of the most decorous, and I leave my readers to imagine what the others are :—

> Said Satan, "I am as full as can be.
> But I think I have hit on a plan;
> I'll let Ananias and Judas go free
> To make room for the Grand Old Man."

IT is stated by the *Moscow Gazette* that a new legislative measure will shortly be discussed by the State Council with regard to the naturalization of foreign subjects in Russia, and the foreign naturalization of subjects of the empire. The main points of this proposed law (the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says) are as follows :—

> Russian subjects may assume foreign nationality if such act does not affect their obligations to Russia. Russian subjects adopting foreign nationality are recognized as foreigners if their stay in Russia does not exceed one year, on the expiration of which they are considered to have reassumed Russian nationality. Russian subjects naturalized abroad and not returning to Russia on the demand of the authorities are liable on their return to incarceration in a fortress for a term of from four weeks to one year. Persons absenting themselves abroad to avoid the military conscription will on their return be subject in time of peace to imprisonment for a period of from six months to one year, and in time of war to deprivation of all special rights and privileges and exile to Siberia. If the person cited does not appear at the date fixed and produce evidence that his absence was caused by circumstances not under his control, his property is to be taken charge of by the Court of Trustees, and dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the law for the treatment of estates belonging to absentees whose place of residence is unknown to the Russian authorities.

IT was a matter of course, says *Truth*, that a dukedom would be offered by the Queen to Lord Salisbury, and he has shown good sense in declining it. I have reason to believe that Lord Bute can have strawberry-leaves if he chooses, but he is hardly likely to accept any such offer, as he has carefully held aloof from the Court, in consequence, I understand, of a written request which was left by his father, who keenly resented the disgraceful harshness and injustice with which his sister-in-law, Lady Flora Hastings, was treated by the Queen and her Whig Ministers. Lord Bath will also be offered a Dukedom, and possibly Lord Lansdowne. It will be rather an anti-climax if the honour be in every case declined; but, if it be thought absolutely necessary to have at least one "Jubilee" Duke, Lord Salisbury can make an offer to Lord Londonderry.

AMONG the incidents of the Jubilee, says the *Athenæum*, we are likely to have an illustration of Turkish romance. According to popular belief, women in China and Turkey are in a very low position, and what remains of a soul are allowed them by their oppressors are utterly crushed. There have been some incredulous persons who entertained doubts of this. We get few glimpses into Turkish literature, but from what is given us by Mr. E. J. W. Gibb we learn that love is the main theme of Turkish poetry, written and unwritten, and that ladies are among the writers. However that may be, some years ago one Mehemmed Bey was a handsome officer of the Circassian Guard, and in no other way distinguished. With him the sister of the Sultan fell in love, but the late Sultan firmly withhelo [illegible] his consent to the marriage. The present Sultan, Abd-ul-Hamid, however, yielded to his sister's ple[illegible]dings, and authorized her marriage, an act which has [illegible] given satisfaction to many. In a land of equality [illegible]ke Turkey, with an hereditary aristocracy, and where [illegible] rank is official as in China and Russia, every man is [illegible]ligible—poor as his chance may be—for becoming a viz[illegible]er, and he is gratified at seeing a man made a pasha at once, as well as by knowing that the Sultan is still [illegible] Sultan and Khan of khans. Every woman is content [illegible] that the course of woman's love has run smooth. It is [illegible] Mehemmed Pasha who has now been chosen as his envoy by the Padishah to the Queen on her Jubilee, and he will hardly be lost in the group of German princes. We shall see what manner of man the Circassian is who is a suitable hero for fashionable romance in Stamboul.

MR. HENRY W. LUCY has resigned the editorship of the *Daily News*. Writing to Mr. E. R. Russell, M. P., editor of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, Mr. Lucy says :—

> As an old friend, you may be interested in knowing that I have resigned the editorship of the *Daily News*—a decision that will shortly take effect. That I should, after a brief experience, voluntarily relinquish one of the highest positions on the press, is, I am warned by premonitory symptoms, calculated to excite the activity of the gossips, but the reason is very simple. I accepted the editorship under considerable pressure, greatly against my inclination, and distinctly from a feeling of loyalty to the paper with which I have had the honour and advantage of being connected for fourteen years. From the day I first sat in the editor's chair I have hankered after my box in the House of Commons, and now I am going back to it. That is all. It is true that my accession to the editorial chair was contemporary with a political crisis which increased tenfold the ordinary difficulties of the position. The labour has been great, and the pressure occasionally overwhelming. But I shall always look back with pleasure upon my brief tenure of office, with the reflection that promptly upon its commencement and consistently throughout its continuance the *Daily News* alone among London morning papers has espoused the cause of the people of Ireland. It is in a minority now, but that has happened to it before. By and by the establishment of Home Rule in Ireland will be as absolutely a commonplace of English politics as is to-day Free Trade or Household Suffrage.

It is understood that Mr. John Morley will be the political director of the *Daily News*. He will not be editor or charged with the drudgery of editorial work, but he will direct the policy of the paper and occasionally write in its columns.

THE readers of the *Illustrated London News* will regret to learn that the "Echoes of the Week" of G. A. S., which were such a distinctive feature of that journal, and which enjoyed a world-wide reputation, are no longer to appear, owing to an unfortunate misunderstanding between Mr. Sala and Mr. Ingram. It occurred in this wise: Mr. Sala returned from India in May, 1886, and reluctantly consented, at the request of Mr. Ingram, to resume "Echoes" and "Playhouses" at fifteen guineas per week; but as Mr. Sala was ill physically and morally at the time, it was agreed that Mr. Clement Scott should, *pro tem.*, write the "Playhouses" at a salary paid to him by Mr. Sala. In April, 1887, Mr. Sala returned from Rome, and recommenced "Playhouses." But, after two weeks, he learnt that Mr. Ingram had decided that these should in future be written by Mr. Scott. On this, Mr. Sala informed Mr. Ingram that he was at full liberty to have them written by whom he liked, but that he (Mr. Sala) must in this case have fifteen guineas for the "Echoes," adding that he did not wish to put undue pressure on Mr. Ingram, and that if that gentleman considered the terms exorbitant, or wished to discontinue the "Echoes," he (Mr. Sala) would acquiesce in their discontinuance. Mr. Ingram at once decided that they should be discontinued.

IT is announced from Cape Town that Seleka, one of the chiefs in Khama's country, having revolted, was attacked by Khama and 7,000 of his followers on the 20th of last month. Seleka was defeated and fled to the Transvaal.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Queen has sanctioned the acceptance of the Bronze Star which the Khedive has decided to confer on all officers and men who have served in the Soudan between General Graham's first campaign and the fights at Ginnis, both inclusive.

VICE-ADMIRAL WADDILOVE has been selected to succeed Prince Leiningen as Commander in-Chief at the Nore.

A GENERAL ORDER issued by the Commander-in-Chief states that from the 1st inst. the Intelligence Branch of the Headquarters Staff of the Army, of which Major-General Brackenbury is chief, has been transferred from the Quartermaster-General's Department to the Department of the Adjutant-General, Lord Wolseley.

THE Secretary for War has issued a notification to the various branches of the War Office and its manufacturing departments, stating that the practice of officials holding shares, or being interested in companies, which contract with the Government is highly detrimental to the public service, and must be abandoned. In future any official of the War Office, or its departments, who shall hold any such shares will be held liable to dismissal.

ANOTHER large war-vessel, the Immortalite, was floated at Chatham on Tuesday. She is a twin-screw belted steel cruiser, and was commenced in January 1886, thus having been less than eighteen months in reaching her present stage of construction. Her armour-belt is ten inches thick, she is of 5,000 tons displacement and of 8,500 horse power, and is expected to steam eighteen knots an hour. She will carry twelve breech-loading guns, besides Nordenfelts and torpedoes. The Immortalite is a sister-ship to the Australia, Undaunted, and others. The ceremony of christening was performed by Mrs. Graham, wife of the Controller of the Royal Navy, who was himself present with Prince Leiningen, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore.

THE Queen has approved of the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment) being in future designated as the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).

AN important change has just been ordered with regard to "Confidential Reports" on officers. Whenever an officer is disadvantageously reported on by his Commanding Officer, the report is to be read over to him by the officer making it. If the result of the report disqualifies him for promotion, he will be so informed, instead of, as heretofore, being kept in ignorance of the fact.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain E. M. Edmond, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr T Holden
Mr T J PJeffreys
Mr Webb
Mr and Mrs John Hand, and infant
Mr T C Orr
Mr Lehzen
Maj-Genl C W Campbell
Col E H Scott
Mr McNamara
Mr J Ranaldson
Mrs G R Henderson and child
Miss Herderson
Miss E H nderson
Mr S J Jones
Mrs S Fryer
Rev J Moulson
Mr C Dalzell
Mrs Stacks, child and infant
Oldham
Capt Stanley
Dr Patton
Mr and Mrs Payston
Mr Clarke
Mr Buckland
Mr Gilmour
Mr Swan
Mr Reeve
Mr Vernon
Mr Walker
Rev and Mrs Diggens and child
Mr Cimoni and 2 daughters
Mr Boyd
Mrs Huntsman
Mr Green
Mr Evans
Mr F Duberly
Mr Duberly
Mr John Scott
Mr E H Luck
Mr Sayell

FOR VENICE—Mr F R Mallett.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr C T Wallis
Mr A W Davies
Mr T H Ward
Mr E S Llewhellin
Mr H Wood
Mr H Taylor
Dr W King
Capt Henderson
Mr D E W Leighton
Major Rogers
Hon A Wilson
Mr H Rawlinson
Mr Percy Gray
Mr and Mrs Gardon
Mr Syedali Bilgram
Capt Leonard Gordon
Mr C Dunell
Mr C F Steadel
Mr and Mrs Glade
Mr A Ruhl
Mr J H Brooke
Mr J W Hawlon
Mr W H Robinson
Mr T H Lawinsky and Mr Lees.

The following passages have been engaged :—

By the s.s. Nizam, Capt. R. Haslwood, sailing on 5th July 1887.

FOR BRINDISI—Capt J L Fixott and Mr H E Chappl, Mr F Goodwin, and Mr J Rhind.

FOR LONDON—Mr J Patterson.

By the s. s. Bengal, Captain W. B. Andrews, sailing on 12th July :—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr R Lang, Mr James, Col R S J Prendergast, Mr G Vibart, Capt Mostyn, Lieut-Col Hutchinson, Mr Payment and J E Hilton.

FOR LONDON—Rev and Mrs W M Bone, Mr J Faulds, Mrs B P Milson, Mr A Macdonald, Col and Mrs Fane, Mr and Mrs J Lawrence, Mr W Jaskins and Mr and Mrs H H Lyster.

By the s. s. Rohilla, Captain W. Barret, sailing on 19th July :—

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr J G Vrtanners, Mr Oswal, Colonel Carter, Mrs and Miss Pilcher, Major O Gorman, Mr Graham Taylor and Mr G J Joseph.

By the s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Captain E. G. Stead, on 26th July :—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr Rees.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered.	21 65	21 97	19 41	22 57
June 26, Sunday......	0 26	0 7	0 6	0 49
„ 27, Monday ...	0 49	0 20	0 10	......
Total...	22 40	22 24	19 57	23 06
Total corresponding date of last year ...	38 79	40 85	39 47	39 98

LONDON POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 10.

THE brief Parliamentary recess is over, and her Majesty's Faithful Lords and Commons have resumed their legislative duties. The Peers did not return to their gilded chamber until last evening, and then they did not remain longer than twenty minutes. The less favoured Commons, or such of them as have returned to town, have been sitting since Monday, but they have hardly yet settled down to serious work. Mr. Parnell (with the accent on the *Parn*, as we have just been authoritatively informed), still looking very ill, has reappeared upon the Parlimentary scene, and Mr. Gladstone has once or twice dropped in for a few minutes to confer with Mr. John Morley and Sir William Harcourt about the approaching storm. Mr. Chamberlain, with Rip van Winkle, has been spending the best part of the week at Ascot in the society of dukes and duchesses, as the guest of one of those magnates whom he reminded us some time ago "toil not, neither do they spin," and Lord Randolph is still suffering from the exhaustion caused by his extraordinary speech at Wolverhampton—a speech which has aroused the anger of two-thirds of his own particular friends, and greatly annoyed Lord Salisbury. Looking at the speech from the point of view of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, his Lordship considers the "revelations" of his late Chancellor of the Exchequer about our Naval and Military resources most mischievous. A former Minister of Justice stated in the Belgian Chamber a few days ago that Lord Randolph Churchill had proclaimed the military decadence of England, and this Lord Salisbury thinks is likely to be the view generally taken on the Continent. Mr. Gladstone's guarded and somewhat colourless observations in Wales respecting the retention of Irish representatives in the Imperial Parliament, after Home Rule has been granted, have attracted a good deal of attention, but for the moment everybody is anxious to know whether the Government will obey the instructions of the *Times* and propose urgency and what they intend to do with regard to the change of venue clause. Lord Randolph wants them to retain the clause exactly as it stands, but the good faith of his counsels is doubted, and I heard a prominent Conservative say the other day that his Lordship was "so nettled" to find that his party could do without him, that he would not stop at anything to bring about the downfall of the present Ministry. That is perhaps a little unfair to Lord Randolph, but there is no doubt that he is as strongly opposed as ever to Mr. Goschen's presence in the Cabinet, and that he has not overcome the dislike he expressed some months ago to the Conservative party leaning on the Unionist crutch. However, Lord Salisbury thinks a great deal more of Lord Hartington's advice than that of Lord Randolph, and as the bulk of the Unionists and many of the Conservatives also are decidedly opposed to changing the venue from Ireland to England, the clause will go. In order to make up for having to abandon one of the principal features of their measure, the Government will propose the substitution of a Commission of Judges for the trial of certain cases. The Ministry are anxious that one or more English Judges should be associated with the Irish Bench in such trials, but that would not approve itself to the Royalists any more than to the Unionists, and we shall probably hear no more of it. Mr. Smith, in his speech at the dinner of the Constitutional Union (at which Sir Lepel Griffin assisted in the capacity of a Liberal Unionist) carefully abstained from indicating the intentions of the Government, and confined himself to the stock arguments. Nobody looks to the eminently respectable gentleman who now leads the House of Commons for new ideas, and Mr. Smith perseveringly sticks to the familiar charge against Mr. Gladstone of inconsistency. If the G. O. M., or as a reverential section of his opponents now style him, "God's Only Mistake"—you see we are advancing in our party amenities!—wanted an excuse for departing from his habitual modes of controversy, he could quote the example of Professor Tyndall, whose vehement letter is one of the incidents of the week. More courageous than Lord Randolph Churchill, Professor Tyndall informs us that "sooner than hand over the loyalists of Ireland to the tender mercies of the priests and Nationalists," he would shoulder his rifle among the Orangemen. He seems to hint that he has always sympathised with the Orange party, but I have met people who were cruel enough to say that his predilections never showed themselves until he married into the great Ulster family of Hamilton. It would be unfair, however, to the Unionists to saddle them with the responsibility of the wild utterances of a man who, though pre-eminent in his own line, is not distinguished in the political sphere, and has no greater claim to be considered an authority in politics, than, say, Mr. Gladstone has on Radiant Heat. But Professor Tyndall is not the only Irishman who has been carried away by his feelings since I last wrote to you. Mr. Davitt, as you will have seen, under the excitement of participating in the scenes at Bodyke, has used language that will not improbably lead to his being imprisoned before very long. Although Mr. Davitt is not in Parliament, and is not what may be called a follower of Mr. Parnell—he is more at home with Citizen Champion and other Socialists than with "Constitutional politicians"—the *Times* has not lost the opportunity of utilizing the incident. I hear that the Parliamentary leaders of the Irish party are greatly annoyed that Mr. Davitt should have been betrayed into such an unfortunate exhibition of passion, but not for the reasons put forward by Printing House Square, where Mr. Davitt's harangue is described as an "avowal of the real motives of the Irish conspiracy." The *Times*, you will observe, has just given its readers another enormous dish of *réchauffage*. The *facsimile* this time is not that of a forged letter, but a page of Patrick Ford's *Irish World* four years old. This is accompanied by an explanatory article of portentous length, but the reader looks in vain for any fresh fact. The whole thing has fallen exceedingly flat, and even the Unionists are beginning to show impatience at it.

I have already referred to the fact that Mr. Chamberlain has been the guest of Lord Dunraven during the Ascot Week. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, which, as you know, since it came into the hands of its present editor, has never loved the right hon. gentleman, styles the visit a "significant incident," and in a certain sense the description is a true one. But the significance is more of a social than a political character. Mr. Chamberlain, as he recently admitted, has changed his opinions respecting his political opponents, and perhaps not before it was wanted. Not being now a leader of the masses, he is not called upon to flatter the people at the expense of the aristocracy, and he seems to have come to the opinion of Mr. Mark Pattison, that it is more agreeable to associate with the Conservatives than the Liberals. There is this difference, however, between the Member for Birmingham and the late Rector of Lincoln College, that while the latter said "Live with the Tories and Vote with the Liberals," the leader of the Radical Unionists apparently thinks it is better not only to live with the Tories but to vote with them.

An event of some political importance is the fresh change in the editorship of the *Daily News*. Mr. Lucy has some brilliant qualities as a journalist, but Nature clearly never intended him to be an editor. He returns to his old place in the Gallery, where he made his reputation, and Mr. J. R. Robinson, the manager of the paper, succeeds him in the editorial chair, with Mr. Clayden, or, according to a report which I have not been able to verify, Mr. T. P. O'Connor as his chief assistant. I am assured that there is no truth in the statement that Mr. John Morley is to be the political director of the Gladstone organ, and I understand that the first time the right hon. gentleman heard of such a thing was when he saw it in print. For some time the Liberal party have been greatly dissatisfied with the *Daily News*, and everybody wonders that the change was not made sooner. Mr. Lucy claims to have introduced a more decided tone into the political articles, and this is partly true, though the result has not been such as to please some ardent Gladstonians, one of whom wrote several months ago that Mr. Hill's successor was so absorbed with his "finical conceits and small sensa tions," that he appeared to have no time to devote to politics. Mr. Robinson's appointment to the editorial direction of the *Daily News* is compared to Mr. Mudford's position on the *Standard*. If Mr. Robinson is desirous of emulating the editor of the great Conservative paper, he would do well to copy his example and pay a little more attention to the news columns of his paper, which are in my opinion distinctly inferior to those of any other daily journal in the Metropolis. Another journalistic change of even wider interest than that I have just referred to, is the retirement of Mr. G. A. Sala from the *Illustrated London News*, with which he had been so long and honourably identified. His lively and versatile "Echoes of the Week" will be missed in many a club and many a bungalow in India, as well as in hundreds of homes in this country. The friends in India of Mr. Escott will be agreeably surprised to learn that he is rapidly recovering, and that there is some talk of his becoming the editor of a London paper. Among other items of journalistic gossip floating about is one to the effect that Mr. Franck Hill, Mr. Lucy's predecessor on the *Daily News*, is the author of the Unionist articles that appear in the *World*. If this is true it must be gratifying to the feelings of the second in command of the Irish party, Mr. Justin McCarthy, who, you will remember, severed his connection with the *Daily News* as chief leader writer as a protest against what he conceived to be the unfair treatment of Mr. Hill. The latter I know has contributed to the *Saturday Review* since he resigned the editorship of the Bouverie Street journal, and it is of course possible that he may be doing the political articles for Mr. Edmund Yate's paper, though I confess the style did not strike me as being his.

As the Jubilee Day approaches the public interest in the event is decidedly increasing, and if it does not rain, the sights of the 21st will be worth coming a few—I will not say six thousand—miles to see. Attracted partly by the Jubilee, and partly by the improved weather, people are flocking to London, and although we are nearly a fortnight from Accession Day, all the hotels and lodging houses in the West End are full. Before this letter reaches you the affair will have passed, and it is therefore unnecessary to mention the details of the coming ceremonies, but I may point out that general satisfaction is expressed at the decision which has been arrived at to utilize the Indian Cavalry Officers as a portion of the Queen's Body Guard. Atherton Grange, Mrs. Robert Peck's house at Wimbledon, has been taken for the use of Captain Muir's warriors during their stay in England, and everything will be done to make them comfortable. Sir Richard Temple has not ceased to take an interest in the Indian Volunteers, with whom he was so closely identified during his Governorship of Bombay. He proposes to ask the Government if facilities can be afforded to representatives of the Indian Volunteers to take part in the principal ceremony of Tuesday week. The rush for rooms along the line of route from Piccadill to Westminster is unprecedented. I have heard of £200 being paid for a single apartment, and many of the West End tradesmen have for the moment forgotten their grievance against the Queen for not bringing her Court to London more frequently, at the prospect of making enough money by letting their rooms to pay a whole year's rent. At the temporary quarters of the National Liberal Club at Charing Cross, which will have been vacated for the Palace on the Embankment, rooms are being let to members at the rate of £65 to £4.

The appearance of so many Indian princes and potentates in London has not attracted so much attention as might have been expected, but the *Times* on Wednesday endeavoured to make up for its own neglect and that of its contemporaries by an appreciative notice of H.H. Holkar. I cannot help thinking, however, that the reference to the Baboo lawyer and the Parsee civilian are a little out of place. As Mr. Dick could never enter into a serious conversation without referring to the execution of Charles I., so Mr. Walter's organ seems unable to deal with any Indian subject without dragging in those dreadful agitators. We had another illustration of that yesterday in its comments on Mr. Justice Cunningham's letter respecting the insanitary condition of Indian towns and villages. Talking of Indian princes, I may mention that I was at the Royal Italian Opera the other night, and saw there one of the Kattywar Chiefs, who with a member of his suite and two English friends occupied the seat of honour. The Prince and his Oriental companion were gorgeously arrayed, and attracted, especially from the fair portion of the audience, even more attention than the performers on the stage. Our Indian visitors have probably by this time realized the truth of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's statement, that there is nothing the English people are so fond of as staring at princes.

I hear that the Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the P. and O. steamer Tasmania is likely to be held in the course of the next fortnight, and within a few days of the arrival of this letter in Bombay the result will possibly be known. The speech made by Mr. Thomas Sutherland, M.P., chairman of the Company, at the half-yearly meeting last week, shows that the accounts given by the London dailies were in some respects incomplete. I refer particularly to Mr. Sutherland's remarks respecting the employment of Lascars, a practice which, I see from the *Bombay Gazette*, is generally condemned by the Indian public. Whether the facts elicited in the forthcoming official investigation will cause them to alter their opinion remains to be seen, but one popular misapprehension has already been exploded, namely, that native crews are employed from purely economical motives. In common, I suppose, with ninety-nine out of every hundred persons, I was under the impression that Lascars were used instead of Europeans because the former were cheaper, until I was assured to the contrary by Mr. Barnes, and that gentleman's assurance, confirmed as it has since been in the most emphatic terms by Mr. Sutherland, must be accepted as truth. Greater sobriety—and strange as it may seem to some of us—a greater ability to stand the extreme change of climates, are among the chief reasons given why Lascars have so largely taken the place of Europeans in the P. and O. fleet. It would be interesting to know what the physiological readers of the *Bombay Gazette* have to say to the "most singular fact" mentioned by Mr. Sutherland that Indian seamen "are able to carry such an amount of caloric to enable them to brave the elements of our climate with far greater hardihood than we can ourselves." Whatever may be their shortcomings, it is rather hard on the Lascars that their reputation should be made to suffer on account of the not very noble conduct of a parcel of African firemen in making off with one of the rafts; but it has had the effect of calling prominent attention to an incident which redounds to their credit as men and sailors. "It is not likely," said Mr. Sutherland in his speech the other day, "that I should question for a single moment the superior courage of Europeans as against Asiatics. There are cases upon record, however, in connection with the fleet of this Company, and one of comparatively recent date, when the European seamen on board one of our vessels refused to man a boat because they considered it a perilous undertaking, whilst the Lascars quietly went into the boat and did their duty." There is one feature in connection with the recent catastrophe off the Corsican Coast that is worthy of notice. I allude to the unusual attention that it has attracted here. Had the same thing occurred in the Indian Ocean, and not comparatively near to England, it would have been dismissed by the papers here in half-a-dozen lines and completely ignored ever after. Distance, when it is as great as that which separates England from her Eastern possessions, may lend enchantment to the view, but it does not lend widespread interest either on the part of news-readers or newspaper conductors. I understand that the officials in Leadenhall Street are sanguine that when the facts become better known and understood, there will be a revulsion of feeling, as has happened before in similar circumstances.

You will observe that the *Spectator* has been showing a maternal, or perhaps I should say a grandmotherly, solicitude for Sir Richard Temple's reputation, and seems inclined to scold the Gallery reporters for attaching such little importance to the utterances of the member for the Evesham Division of Worcestershire. The remarks of the journalistic shrew suggest the reflection that men like Sir Richard Temple and Sir George Campbell make a mistake in entering Parliament, where their ability, experience and knowledge go for nothing with their fellow-members or the outside public, who cling with characteristic tenacity to their old ideas about Anglo-Indians. Even Lord Randolph Churchill looks with contempt upon the despised Anglo-Indian, and is glad of an opportunity of snubbing him. I remember on one occasion being in the House, when a more than usually extravagant assertion coming from the lips of our new Joseph Hume, Sir George Campbell was provoked into a loud "ironical laugh." Lord Randolph immediately paused, and looking fiercely at Sir George, treated him to a selection of his choicest invectives. Poor Sir George winced and tremblingly stammered out an apology, though no apology was called for. Mr. Ruskin says of the members of the present "scratch Parliament" that they "know no more of policy than their beadle." That may be true of a portion of the men whom Demos has chosen as its representatives, and they deserve to remain in their present obscurity. But whatever may be said against the comparatively large number of Anglo-Indians now in Parliament, they are not generally of the vestry order, and yet not one has made his mark on the House. Why cannot distinguished Anglo-Indians be content with the laurels they have won in the East? If they find the enforced leisure of retirement irksome, there are plenty of pursuits in which, without loss of dignity, they could be useful, and in which their character and talents would be appreciated.

LATER.

Since the foregoing was written, several important things have happened. The change of venue clause has been thrown overboard in order to prevent shipwreck. Mr. T. M. Healy has induced the House to adopt the closure whilst its Leader was speaking, and the Government have, with the approval of the Liberal Unionists, determined on urgency for the Coercion Bill. As I write, Mr. W. H. Smith is moving in a crowded and excited House that the Bill be reported by 10 o'clock next Friday, and a long and angry discussion is expected to follow. Last night, when Mr. Smith gave notice of his intentions, Mr. John Morley appealed to him to postpone the motion, but the Leader of the House obstinately refused the request. That the Government would move urgency was generally expected, but that it would be so short-sighted as to undertake the disagreeable business before the Queen's Jubilee was not anticipated. Everybody is talking about Mr. Healy's successful stroke last night in moving the closure to which I have already made allusion. A well-known and witty M.P., who has sat in the House of Commons for nearly twenty-five years, told me this afternoon that during the whole of his Parliamentary experience he has seen nothing so irresistibly comic as the horror depicted on the countenances of the Conservatives when they saw their leader hoist with his own petard.

WATERING WET ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I noted this morning, in the neighbourhood of the Prince's Docks, where last night two inches of rain were recorded, and all the morning we were inundated with heavy showers, the water-carts were still at work watering the roads. I don't know who is responsible for this state of things. But considering that for two months previous to the monsoon, we nearly had a water famine down here, and that directly the sun and wind arise we are enveloped in clouds of dust for want of little water on the roads, while the man in charge is sleeping the happy hours away, this is strange. If some thoughtful person responsible for this state of things would only see the oxen harnessed to a road mud cleaner, instead of a water-cart, an inestimable advantage would accrue to the community, and the coolie in charge might still go on his way rejoicing. If he could not be persuaded to desist from pouring water on the mud cleaner with the idea it was the water-cart, well it would be better it should go down the drain than on the road.—Yours, &c.,

June 25. OBSERVER.

THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN AT THE DABUL CHURCH.

IN whatever light the recent Concordat between the King of Portugal and the Holy See may be regarded, Bombay has certainly been the gainer, at least in the number of its prelates. Besides the Archbishop of Bombay, another Bishop, in the person of Dr. Antonio Pedro daCosta, has been appointed, with the title of Bishop of Damaun. The new Bishop will reside in Bombay, and his jurisdiction will extend over this City, Salsette, Bassein, Damaun and Diu. The Catholics of these districts, who were formerly under the extraordinary jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa, will in future form the flock of the new prelate. The nomination of Bishop Costa to the new see of Damaun was hailed by the Catholics as an important measure calculated to secure their spiritual welfare as well as to promote their temporal progress. With this view, his Lordship's arrival among them was looked to with considerable interest. On Sunday evening, his Lordship received a cordial reception from the parishioners of Dabul Church, where ambitious attempts at illumination had been made. A tall gas light arch, surmounted by a cross, formed with globes, and bearing the inscription *Salve Pastor Noster*, had been erected at the entrance. The lane leading to the church was festooned with dazzling lights and by a number of draped arches. The Portuguese flag, the Union Jack, the Papal Arms, &c., were conspicuous adornments, and bunting waved in every direction. Farther on, another large arch, posted at the corner of the church, and laden with coloured lights, attracted attention. The inscription *Bem vindo o Exmo. e Revmo. Dr. Antonio* in bold characters was a noticeable feature on the arch. The interior of the church had received equal attention at the hands of the decorators, and the throne on the altar side, with its dome draped in finest cloth, formed a conspicuous object. A deputation, consisting of the Vicar-General of the North, Dr. E. X. Dias, and Messrs. L. M. Furtado, C. P. da Cunha and M. C. Lobo started at 5-30 p. m., and arrived with the Bishop and his staff at 7. The band of the Marine Battalion, which the Commanding Officer had kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee, struck up the National Anthem. The Vicar of the Church received his Lordship with the usual ceremony, when bouquets of flowers were presented to him, a ceremony which was followed by the singing of *Ecce Sacerdos Magnus*. The cortege then proceeded through the middle of the confraternities which were extended along the lane. On nearing the church, the Bishop stepped on the raised dais, and Mr. E. Bernardo Cordeiro, secretary of the Church Committee, read an address welcoming him as their first prelate, offering their congratulations upon his appointment, and tendering their filial love and veneration to his person. Having requested his co-operation in the enlargement of the Church, the address referred to the British Government in the following terms: "Chiefly Portuguese subjects, but all children of India, we are happy to own that with our sympathy to Portugal we combine firm loyalty to the British Government, under whose banner we live, and we never refrain ourselves, when occasion occurs, from manifesting feelings of deep gratitude for its complete and praiseworthy toleration in religious matters, for its rigorous impartiality in the administration of justice, and for the energetic efforts it directs in promoting the welfare and happiness of this land, which is our common country. And your Excellency may be sure to find here also a Government, though foreign yet friendly, upright, just and generous, and ever ready to co-operate in endeavours, whosoever they may come from, calculated to improve the condition of the children of the soil."

His Lordship replied that the erection of this new diocese was due to the deep interest the Holy Father and the King took in the welfare of the Catholics in Bombay, and to whom they ought to be faithful. He thanked them for the grand reception given to him. Within a short time he had come to know and appreciate the zealous services which had been rendered by the Portuguese missionaries. He also was a missionary, and would work for their well-being. He acknowledged the importance of the Dabul parish, and promised to give all his support for its enlargement. Coming to the subject of the British Government, he said: "We recommend ourselves also to the protection of the English nation, which is a friend and an ally of ours, under whose banner we have come to live. We hope to deserve well of her enlightened Government, and we expect it to be always at our side and to dispense in our favour the good and important services with a generosity which is its own. A nation and a Government which know how to respect others are worthy of being respected by all, as we indeed do respect them."

The procession then entered the Church, and the Bishop having taken his seat, *Ecce Sacerdos Magnus*, the *Te Deum* and *Tantum Ergo* were sung, the whole ceremony being concluded with the benediction, which was pronounced by the Bishop. On issuing from the Church *vivas* were given to his Lordship, for the Holy Father, for the King of Portugal, for the Patriarch of India, and for the Queen-Empress. The Bishop and the Clergy went to the parochial hall, and while refreshments were being served, the band, and the choir of the school boys from Bandora, which had come to attend the reception, played and sang alternately. The proceedings terminated by the band playing God Save the Queen, and the Bishop on his departure was lustily cheered.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LATE SIR BARROW ELLIS.

IN Sir Barrow Ellis India, and especially the Bombay Presidency, has lost a true friend. He was always foremost in taking a part in matters affecting the interests of the country. He was remarkably clear-headed and free from caste prejudices. His good feeling towards the natives will even now be remembered with gratitude by many a Bombay man. He was, at the same time, popular with the English community, who gave him a public dinner at the Byculla Club on his retirement from the Council.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE MAHARAJS AND THEIR TEMPLES.

THE question raised by Mr. Reid was important but delicate when considered in connection with the privileges of a private man's residence. Had the Court upheld Mr. Reid's action, it would have given great dissatisfaction to the Maharaj and his votaries. Fortunately, however, the controversy has ended in a sort of compromise. The complaint about the scenes in the temples is well founded. The concourse of people is immense, and no steps are taken to preserve decency and order. Men and women go into the temples together, and the result may be bitter imagined than described. Old and decrepit often [illegible] and some deaths are even reported. The story of deaths occurring in the temples is disputed by the Maharaj's party, but we cannot deny that the probabilities of fatal accidents happening are great. We can well understand why the police authorities should wish to intervene at this stage. Though Mr. Reid's notice to the Maharaj appears illegal, his anxiety for the safety of the life and property of the public is praiseworthy. The notice, though withdrawn, has left its good work behind.—*Bombay Samachar.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Draco, 1,112 tons, sailed yesterday for Hull, under Captain J Douglas, laden with a general cargo.

The barque Jacob E Ridgeway, 1,720 tons, sailed yesterday, under Captain J Call, with a cargo of salt, for Calcutta.

The barque Runnemede, 693 tons, Captain E Jarnion, which arrived in Bombay yesterday, brought from Mauritius (June 7) a cargo of Sugar and 19 casks of rum.

The steamer Adowa, 1,111 tons, Captain W H Allen, arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, with a cargo of 27,400 bags of rice, and Messers H Hitchins and W S Mill, passengers from Chittagong (June 11). She is consigned to Messrs E Latham and Co.

The steamer Inchlonga, Captain J G Gallichin, which arrived in Bombay on Sunday last, has brought with her a cargo of 3,639 tons of coals for the G I P Railway Co, and six deck passengers from Liverpool, which port she left on the 24th May last. The ship is consigned to the Captain.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

27th June, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Nubia......	2319	T. G. Knox	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Persia	2317	Hutchinson	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Geelong	1139	Creecy	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Rochliff	1497	J. L. Baxter	E	C. Eduljee.
„ C. Murray..	1372	Warfork.........	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Forbes.	1591	White	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Draco	1112	J. Douglas.......	H J	F. Muir & Co.
„ Kangra	1466	Ingram	K	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Federation..	1578	R. Pinkham	L	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ M. Hall	2646	C. Barnes	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Congo	1422	S. Green	N	Captain.
„ Kt. Errant..	2286	McGill..........	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Worsley Hall	2240	J. Vernill	Q	E. Bates & Co.
„ Lord Charlmont......	2055	Bocquet	Off Side.	W. & A. Graham & Co.
Ship Ardencraig	2071	Hamphries........		Walsh Lovett & Co.
S.S. Manitoba ..	...	J. G. Hawsagar.		F. Muir & Co.
„ Tarpeia	1182	H. Care		Ralli Brothers.
„ Brookfield...	1599	A. Stabell		Captain.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
26	Rohilla (s)	Briscoe	London, June 2.
27	Adova (s)	Allen	Chittagong, June 11.
	Runnemede	Jarnion	Mauritius, June 7.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
27	Java (s)	Skinner	Persian Gulf and Karachi.
	Draco (s)............	Douglas	Hull.
	J. E. Ridgeway ...	Call	Calcutta.
	Colaba (s)	Stebbing.....	Rangoon.

The following ships were entered outwards yesterday:—
Steamer Brookfield, for Marseilles, Palermo, &c.
„ Athabasca, for Genoa and Torre-del Anunziata

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.
23 Raphael s ....Crisp..........Colombo, June 17.
Putiala s...........Smith ....Bombay, June 15.

DEPARTURES.

June 26.—Steamers Mahratta, Duke of Buccleuch, Dragoman, Chollerton, Clan Drummond and Rajputana. Ships Bactria and Scottish Dales.

MADRAS.

June ARRIVALS.
25 Quathlamba .... Natal.
Asia s .... Rangoon.
June. DEPARTURE.
21 Rydal Water s.... ...... Vizagapatam.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 26.

Pottinger, Vety-Surgn, Bo, A V D, on Inspection duty, from Poona.
Burton, Lt, Mad. 1st M Pioneers, for Apptt to S C, England.
Wolley Dod, Lt, Bo, Lanc Fus, on sick leave, from Naserabad.
Cameron, Major, Mad, Bedford Regt, from privilege leave, from England.
Forbes, Capt, Bl, 1st Dragoon Guards, from leave, from England.
Money, Lt, Bl, 1st K O L I, on sick leave, from Dinapore.
Burke, Lt, Bl, 1st K O L I, on leave, from Baroda.

June 27.

Berkeley, Col, Bo, 1st N Lanc Regt, on station leave, from Mhow.
Monk, Lt, Bo, Lanc Fus, on leave, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—June 26.

Shaw, Capt, Bl Lancas Regt, off leave, to Lucknow.

June 27.

Masani, Surgn, Bo I M D, to rejoin, to Quetta.
Forbes, Capt, Bl, 1st Dragoon Guards, off leave, to Rawal Pinde.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, June 28th, 1887.

There will be drill at Head-quarters on Wednesday next, the 29th instant, from 9 to 10 p.m. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

HIGH COURT—June 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

104-83—Jefferson, B and D—Choonelal Sakulchund vs. Dayacore and others—Payne, G and S.

For further direction on Commissioner's report.

9-83—Little, S F and N—Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata and others vs Bachoobai and another—Pestonji and R and Nanu and H.

Long Causes.

59-87—Payne, G and S—Dost Mahomed Kurimbhoy vs Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy and others—Ardesir H and D and W and G.

414-86—Chalk W and S—F Chalk and another vs Ruttonsey Dewji and others—Little, S F and N.

41-87—Little S F and N—Choonilal Vurjewandas vs Marwady Jokhiram Jesraj—Hore, C and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

168-87—Macfarlane E and H—Bhookandas Vijbhookandas vs. Jamnadas Jaikissondas—Payne G and S.

214-87—Hore C and B—Premabai vs. Dewcorebai Shamrao P.

229-87—Payne G and S—Haji Sultanally Sustri vs. Haji Alli Shirazi.

230-87—A F Turner—Roopchund Hookmichund vs. M F Ingle.

231-87—Payne G and S—Haji Sultan Allo Sustari vs. Mirza Aga Shirazi.

Long Causes.

887-86—Thakurdas, D and C—Jairam Narayen vs. Sadashiv Vishwanath Dhurundhur—Ardesir, H and D—For further hearing.

77-87—Little, S F and N—Bhawoo Moroba vs Ambaram Dayashunker—In person.

38-87—In person Choonilal Motilal vs Shriram. Bainichund—Payne G and S.

462-86—Payne, G and S—The Acbar Manufacturing and Press Co. vs. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Little, S F and N.

196-86—Winter and B—Jamsetjee Pestonjee Pochajee and another vs Shapurjee Nowrojee Pochajee and others—Mooljee B B Tobin and R and in person.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The departure of Sir West Ridgeway for London, taken in connection with the occupation of the Bekdom of Kerki by a Russian force, has (the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says) afforded an opportunity sor the so-called patriotic section of the Russian press to record its oft-repeated menaces against England, in the event of that country taking any steps towards interfering with the fulfilment of Russia's programme in Central Asia.

Thus we are told by the St. Petersburg *Vyedomosti* that the occupation of Kerki by Russia cannot possibly be objected to by England, and that it considerably simplifies the situation, as it settles the question of the delimitation of the remaining section of the Russo-Afghan frontiers, which has exercised so much the minds of the Frontier Commissioners. The Bekdom of Kerki, it is added, is situated on that portion of the boundary between Bokhara and south-western Turkomania which, according to the opinion of competent authorities, must belong to Russia, and its occupation, therefore, is merely the realization of a project which England would approve were she not in search of a source of misunderstandings, necessary for other reasons. The article further declares that it rests with England to renew or terminate the boundary negotiations; but it is sincerely to be desired that the Russian advance on Khoja Saleh be completed, the more so as Kerki is but a short distance from that point of the Russo-Afghan frontier. In conclusion, the article remarks:—"The extension of the railway from Merv to Penjdeh will facilitate the security of our distant frontier from the marauding savages subsidized by Lord Dufferin, and will equalize the means of transport of Russia and England, in view of the completion of the Quetta line." The *Novoe Vremya* favours its readers with an exposition of its views on this vexed question, and says:—"If the Afghan complications exhaust our patience, and England finds it expedient to advance on Candahar, it is very possible that we in our turn shall deem it necessary to occupy Herat." The *Novosti* newspaper sententiously remarks:—"The lesson given to England at Kushki has evidently been forgotten, judging from recent telegrams of the British Government inciting Turkoman robbers to acts of violence on Bokharan territory under our protection. Is England blind to the fact that we can give her no less instructive a lesson on the Bokharan frontier? This purpose need not detach a considerable force from our European possessions—as, perhaps, England secretly expects. One bold stroke of our trusty Turkestan troops is amply sufficient to convince the Afghans of the impotency of English protection. This stroke may afford new material for an Afghan revolt, which may easily result in the expulsion of the English and their creature from a country long struggling under the yoke of usurping taskmasters." It may be necessary to add that no undue importance should be attached to the above blustering vapourings of the journals quoted. They are merely cited as an expression of the opinion of quasi-patriotic and bellicose journalists.

It is announced from St. Petersburg that the Russian occupation of Kerki took place on the 24th ult., four days after the alleged attack of the Afghans upon the Bokharans, near that place, and not on 20th, as at first reported. According to news which has reached Teheran, the Russians are moving down troops from Samarkand. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:

I have information from a Russian source which leads to the conclusion that Russia, as far as Central Asia is concerned, is determined to proceed to all lengths in its political action, and not suffer itself to be intimidated by any consideration whatever. The Indian Government cannot fail to be aware that Russian agents have long since been actively preparing the advance of Russia. The Trans-Caspian Railway already extends to Karu Kacha, a point only twenty-five miles distant from Sarakhs. The road from Karu Kacha to Herat lies in the fertile valley of the Heri Rood, and at a given moment it will be easy enough to lay down a line of rails through this valley. The Russians will then possess a railroad leading straight up to the gates of India. They will then be able to reach Herat from St. Petersburg in ten days, while the journey from London to Peshawur still takes more than twenty days. Russian papers now declare quite openly that circumstances may compel Russia to occupy Herat. Russia's engagement to respect the neutrality of Afghanistan and to renounce all influence in that country has gone clean out of all remembrance at St. Petersburg. If there be no better means of defending the neutrality of Afghanistan than the treaty of 1873, Russia will not suffer herself to be deterred from directing her outposts one fine day to proceed to Herat.

Professor Vambery writes to the *Times*:—

The advance of a Russian military detachment upon and the occupation of Kerki are events the high importance of which could hardly be unperceived by any one who has followed Russia's recent policy in Central Asia. Kerki, situated on the left bank of the Oxus, on the highway from Bokhara to Herat, is a small town of scarcely 400 houses, and the seat of the Governor of that portion of Bokharan territory which was left to the Emir Muzaffar-ed-din after his long and unfortunate quarrels with Dost Mohammed Khan. Its main importance was rather of a strategical character, forming as it did the last rampart against the victorious Afghans, who succeeded in extending their sway over Maimena and Andkhoi, but never over Kerki nor over the Ersari Turcomans living around it. Up to recent times—I mean until the Russians reached Chardjui with their railway—Kerki was only mentioned in connection with the Khoja Saleh question; but quite recently the Russians began to fix their eyes upon it as upon a point from which they will be in the position to seize the very territory which forms the chief object of the present discussion at the Frontier Delimitation Commission at St. Petersburg. If the fact of a Russian occupation of Kerki turns out to be true, we shall have before us a repetition of the comedy played by General Komaroff at Zulfikar and Pul-i-Khatun, with the exception that the aggression was then committed under the eyes of the British Commission headed by Sir Peter Lumsden, while here at Kerki and further on at Khoja Saleh no Englishman is near to report as an eye-witness, and that the Russian military detachment, unrestrained by any material and moral opposition, may and will probably extend its march as far as to the point opposite Kilif. In this way the Russians will have the best opportunity to cut the Gordian knot of the frontier difficulties and to lay the foundation of a policy which will make them masters of the whole left bank of the Oxus from Chardjui up to Kilif, giving at the same time the best approach to the hearts of the Turcoman and Uzbeg population, who abhor the Afghan rule and have been years ago undermined by emissaries sent from Thaskend and Samarcand.

It remains to be seen what the Afghans will do in the face of this newest Russian aggression. Except for the Ghilzai rebellion the Russians would scarcely have ventured to undertake this errand, but as matters stand to-day they have scarcely to apprehend any serious defence. The punishment inflicted upon the Bokharan officials at Kerki is merely an act of revenge, and a serious opposition can only be expected on the part of Ishak Khan at Mezar, whose sincerity to the cause of Abdurrahman will now be severely tried. We shall see whether his manifestation of sympathy given to the British officers two years ago was genuine or feigned, and whether patriotism or religious zeal be so strong with him as to quell the well-hidden feelings of rivalry against his cousin on the musnud at Cabul. If Ishak Khan is a truthful supporter of the cause of Ameer Abdurrahman, the Russian advance upon Kerki and Khoja Saleh will hardly pass on in silence, and we shall soon hear of a collision between Afghans and Russians; but if Ishak Khan's words were only dictated by politeness towards his English guests, or if he has become a Russian tool since that time, then the Afghan question will be thrown into the greatest confusion, and we may be surprised by quite unexpected events.

MR. GLADSTONE IN SOUTH WALES.

Mr. Gladstone addressed a very large gathering, on Saturday, June 2, at Swansea, in the grounds of Singleton Abbey, the residence of Sir Hussey Vivian, M.P. In compliance with a widespread wish Mr. Gladstone had consented to receive members of Liberal associations throughout the Principality, and no fewer than sixty special trains were provided for the conveyance of those who desired to be present at the demonstration. Deputations also arrived from Cork and Waterford, and addresses were presented by them and the many other deputations present, to the number in all of 62. An immense procession wearing green and white rosettes, and banners, marched to Singleton Abbey and occupied four hours in marching past. After the march-past Mr. Gladstone made a speech. He congratulated the Welsh people on the success with which they had preserved their nationality. That nationality however so far from disuniting the Principality from England, fitted it to be united to it more closely and for ever. Wales was not only a nationality which was as true as that of Scotland—"to which by blood," said Mr. Gladstone, "I exclusively belong"—it had also grievances; but these should properly be styled inconveniences when compared with the grievances of Ireland. He was not going to compare the relations between England and Wales with the "deplorable, disgraceful, shocking, and revolting history" of the relations between England and Ireland. His object was the object which lay nearest his heart as an Englishman by birth, who had lived in England and wrought and laboured for England through a long life. He was anxious to put an end to the sores of Ireland and to bring her people and her laws into a regular and normal state, if possible. He was anxious to live to see the day, if God should grant him the enormous favour, when the deepest stain on the English character and the English reputation would be removed by the final work of doing justice to Ireland. On the question of Disestablishment in Wales, Mr. Gladstone said he would act on the Hartingtonian principle which was enunciated in Scotland, and say that the question, whether the Church should remain an establishment in Wales ought to depend on the view of the Welsh people. Turning to the "block" of business in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone strongly denied the assertion of Lord Salisbury that he was using a "gigantic engine of obstruction." He observed that with eighty-six Nationalist members the Irish cause must be in one way or another the primary business of the House until the sore was healed. He admitted there was a block of business; but said it was caused by the conduct of the Government in pressing forward their "wanton, insidious, and insulting" Coercion Bill. He met the charge of obstruction by showing that the first clause of the Bill had been expanded through amendments from 34 to nearly 120 lines, showing that the Government did not know how to draft or conduct their own Bill. The complaints of Lord Salisbury were unmanly and effeminate. He complained, really, that the Irish, whom we had been flogging for centuries, declined any longer to take their flogging quietly. The Irish were a people full of noble qualities, and the defects of their character could be clearly traced to the centuries of misgovernment from which they had suffered. The demand for Home Rule was based on justice, and it had the hearty sympathy and approbation of "civilized Christendom in all quarters of the world."

In the evening Mr. Gladstone delivered another speech, in which he dealt more particularly with the principles on which his two Irish Bills of last year were founded. He denied that Home Rule had been regarded by him as a party measure, and deplored the "great loss" the Liberal party had sustained through the course taken by Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain. Lord Hartington, of whom he should speak but with respect, was what might be called a very moderate Liberal; but the course he had taken had tended more than anything that had happened for a long series of years to the extinction of what was specially called moderate Liberalism. Mr. Chamberlain, on the other hand, had been acting, in his opinion, much more in conformity with the generous creed. He knew not whether the desire to advance Radicalism was a leading motive with him in opposing the measure; but he was quite confident that the Opposition tended to drive the Liberal party into a position "which will accentuate all its more pronounced opinions, and which will throw the weaker and less pronounced opinions that have heretofore found acceptance within its limits into darkness or into the shade." The right honourable gentleman referred at considerable length to the question of the exclusion of Irish representatives from the House of Commons at Westminster, prefacing this part of his subject with the statement that he would accept Sir George Trevelyan's suggestion of a conference with Lord Hartington if there was a possibility of good arising out of it. The question of the retention or the exclusion of the Irish members was one of great importance and difficulty; but it was a British much more than an Irish question, and he greatly doubted whether this was the proper time for coming to a final resolution on the subject. He threw out a hint that some provisions might be made in the Home Rule Act for bringing up the subject for revision after some experience had been gained on both sides of the channel. The legend on one of the banners borne in the procession. "The Union of Hearts, not of Manacles," met with his warmest approval. In conclusion, he said that he would support a good measure of Home Rule without reference to the quarter from which it emanated; and he was hopeful, after his experience of the conduct of the Tories in reference to Catholic Emancipation and the lowering of the franchise, that their minds might yet be favourably inclined on this great question. He urged the Liberal party to go forward resolutely to the realization of the sacred object they had in view.

Mr. Gladstone visited Swansea on Monday, June 4, opened a new building for a public free library, and was presented with the freedom of the borough. He returned to London on Tuesday. He stopped at Cardiff and at Newport to deliver speeches; and he also spoke at several of the railway stations on the route. At Cardiff he said he believed that at this moment a decided majority of the people of England had the same ideas and wishes as those of Wales on the Irish question. But he was bound to look to their constitutional expression by the members now composing the majority of the House of Commons; and he had to admit that the great majority of the House of Commons were opposed to the views of Wales. What he might call parliamentary England was isolated on this question. Outside of parliamentary England, go where we would over the broad surface of the civilized world, we should find but one voice of communication and sympathy for England, but one voice of judgment and condemnation for England. He supposed that the British colonies had some title to have an opinion upon this subject; and he reminded his hearers that the motion in favour of Irish Home Rule was carried in the Dominion Parliament by a majority of more than three to one. Indeed, he said, from no colony, from no country in the world, had there arrived one solitary voice of approval to cheer on the Government and the parliamentary majority in the deplorable course upon which they had entered. In almost every great city of America the people had met together to say that the policy of coercion was a bad and a insane policy. This was the opinion of the civilized world. He had done his best to make himself acquainted with the opinions of the most eminent writers of others—German, French, Italian, and others—on the relations between England and Ireland, and he was compelled to repeat that their evidence was a sentence of universal commiseration and sympathy for Ireland, and of strong and stern judgment and condemnation upon the sentiments and opinions now prevailing in parliamentary England. He meant steadily to pursue one object, and that was to sound clearly, if he could, in the ears of Englishmen this great and significant fact, that they were opposing themselves to the generally established and profound sentiments of mankind. He believed the English constituencies would listen to the voice of reason and justice if they had now the opportunity. Speaking at Newport, Mr. Gladstone bade his friends, if people told them that the Government Bill was not a Coercion Bill but a Bill against crime, to "laugh in their face." The state of Ireland, he said, did not justify anything of the kind, and no Crimes Bill had ever been passed for Ireland, in similar circumstances. To shorten the discussion on the measure, he asked that the Government would agree to given to combination in Ireland the same protection than was given in coinbination in England, and also make the provisions of the Bill temporary. He concluded by declaring himself indifference as to whether Home Rule was arranged by himself or by the Tory party, all he desired being to see the matter satisfactorily senttled.

THE LIBERAL UNIONISTS AND MR. GLADSTONE.

The following letter was received on Wednesday, June 8, from Mr. Bright, by Mr. Thomas Sinclair, of Hopefield, Belfast, in reply to one, enclosing copies of resolutions passed at a recent Liberal Unionist meeting in that town:—

One Ash, Rochdale, June 6, 1887.

Dear Sir,—I thank you for your friendly letter and for the copy of the resolutions passed at your recent great meeting on the question of the Union. I have just been reading Mr. Gladstone's speeches in South Wales. He speaks as if there were no province of Ulster and no Protestant or loyal Catholic population in Ireland. He seems ignorant or unconscious of the fact that the whole of Wales had a population in 1881 of only 1,360,000; which is, I think, less than that of Ulster by something more than 300,000. Ulster may be a nationality, differing from the rest of Ireland at least as much as Wales differs from England; but Wales is treated to a flattery which, if not insincere, seems to me childish, and Ulster is forgotten in the discussion of the Irish question. Is it not wonderful how onesided Mr. Gladstone can be, and how his great intellect can be subjected to one idea, and how he can banish from his mind everything, however important, which does not suit the purpose or object he has before him? He speaks, too, as if it were a good thing to make Wales almost as un-English as he assumes all Ireland to be. He conceals the fact that there are more loyal men and women in Ireland, than the whole population of men and women in Wales. It is sad that a great Minister should descend to artifices so transparent and that crowds of his countrymen should be thus imposed upon.—Yours very sincerely,

John Bright.

Mr. Gladstone has replied as follows to an address presented to him by the Liberal Unionist Association of Gloucester:—

Singleton, Swansea, June 5, 1887.

Gentlemen,—I have had the honour to receive the address you have presented to me. The arrangements of the railway company will not, I fear, allow of my returning any oral acknowledgment on my way to London, I, therefore, offer you at once my best thanks for the spirit in which the document has been conceived, and for the desire it expresses that the Liberal party, and the great national interests connected with its well-being, should be relieved from the evils of the present schism. To that object it ever has been, and still is, my hearty desire and my manifest duty to make any contribution in my power. Permit me to point out that, while you request me to make known any modification which I may be able to mention in my views on the Irish question, you have not stated what are the modifications you desire, or how far you concur in the great national and imperial purpose of granting a real and effective Home Rule to Ireland, which alone can give true union to these islands, and which, in my opinion, alone can deserve the name of Unionism. I gather, however, from the spirit and the generous terms of your address, that you agree with the body of the Liberal party in this capital object of policy, and that your difficulties arise upon the questions—undoubtedly very important questions—which concern the future relation of the Irish representation to the Imperial Parliament, after a Legislative Assembly shall have been authorized by statute to sit in Dublin. Should this be so, I am sanguine in the hope that you will be able to take further steps in prosecution of the common aim. For I can now refer you to the speech delivered by me last night as conveying in an explicit manner, and with full explanation, the assurance that the question between the retention and the exclusion of the Irish members need not, in my opinion, offer any impediment to the passing of a measure for conferring on Ireland that real and effective autonomy in Irish concerns which is the great object of our desire.—I have the honour to be, your most faithful servant,

W. E. Gladstone.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Gloucester and District Liberal Unionist Association, held on June 4.

This meeting, having considered the reply sent by Mr. Gladstone to the address forwarded to him by the Association on Friday last, and having examined it with the light thrown upon it by Mr. Gladstone's speeches at Swansea, referred to in his letter to the vice-president and secretary of the Association, regret to find that, although there are concessions made by Mr. Gladstone on some of the minor points of the Bill for the government of Ireland introduced to the House of Commons in 1886, the most objectionable point in that Bill, the establishment of a separate Parliament for Ireland, or, as Mr. Gladstone expresses it, "the calling back to existence, subject to due safeguards and control their ancient Legislature," is retained as a portion of the legislation which, in Mr. Gladstone's opinion, is necessary for the government of Ireland. That this meeting is also of opinion that the Union of Great Britain and Ireland can only be maintained by the existence of one Parliament for all portions of the United Kingdom, with such extensions of local government as may be delegated to each portion alike. This meeting further expresses its conviction that Mr. Gladstone's speeches at Swansea do not encourage the hope of that reunion between the two sections of the Liberal party which is the earnest desire of Liberal Unionists.

SCENES AT IRISH EVICTIONS.

The chief news from Ireland has been that describing the evictions on the estate of Colonel O'Callaghan, at Bodyke, where considerable resistance has been offered, the people being encouraged by Mr. Davitt and several members of Parliament. The sheriff and his bailiffs had to be protected by a large force of soldiers and policemen. During the operations on June 6, the greatest resistance was offered at the house of John Cooney. It was found to be barricaded with some effect, and the people inside were prepared to resist the entrance of the sheriff. Boiling meal and water were thrown at the bailiffs who then commenced to rip away the masonry at the rear of the premises. The excitement was heightened owing to reports that a dying man was inside the house, and that his condition was such that the least excitement would cause the invalid's death. The crowd kept up all the time the eviction was proceeding a continuous yelling and shouting at the agent, the sheriff, and all concerned. More boiling water and meal were flung through one of the windows at the sheriffs, and five constables were ordered to advance into the yard and present their rifles at the windows. Ultimately the eviction was effected after great difficulty. Three women were arrested for throwing boiling meal and water on the bailiffs but they were discharged.

Subsequently Mr. Cox, M. P., and Mr. Davitt addressed the crowd. Mr. Cox said the proceedings had three prevailing characteristics—brutality, rascality and ruffianly illegality. With Mr. Davitt, he was ashamed of having advised moderation. Mr. Davitt denounced Colonel Turner as the most disreputable Emergency man in the gang. One could have thought, he said, that an English officer would have had some pity for a dying young man, and would not have given orders to have him brought out of his home; but they might as well appeal to the tiger of the jungle for pity and compassion. He had been told by a friend in Limerick that he was to be prosecuted for a recent speech. If brought to trial, and if an honest report of his speech were produced, he would not go behind any legal quibble, and would tell the judge and the jury that he would stand by those sentiments. The plank-bed had no terrors for him, and he would war against injustice as long as he lived. He did not counsel violence; but he asked them to assemble to see that unprovoked assaults were not committed upon those who were in the exercise of their right in being present. Mr. Sheehy advised the people to man their houses and defend them; let them give the Emergency men boiling water and stir-about. Mr. Kenny said that among Emergency men the greatest scoundrel was Colonel Turner, who was a mean, slimy hound. At one of the houses visited on Tuesday, June 15, the sheriff and his party found that, owing to the windows and doorway being barricaded with trunks of trees and bushes, an entrance would have to be effected by demolishing one of the walls. The bailiffs decided to knock away a portion of the back wall. In order to protect them from personal injury by boiling water and meal being thrown on them the head bailiff was furnished with an umbrella. No sooner was a hole made in the wall than the necessity for the precaution taken was apparent. Three girls were seen standing inside holding cans of boiling fluid in their hands, and just as an aperture had been made, boiling water and meal were thrown upon the bailiffs, one of whom was rather severely burned on the neck and hands. When a large hole had been made in the wall, the police, armed with staves and rifles, rushed into the house, and the sheriff and the bailiffs followed. A desperate scuffle went on inside for a few minutes, and then Colonel Turner was heard to direct that every one found in the house should be arrested. This order was put into effect, and Francis M'Namara, a son of the tenant, Bridget M'Namara and Johanna Kennedy were led forth in custody. Their appearance was the signal for wild cheering, to which M'Namara, who was in a very excited state, responded by calling for three cheers for the Plan of Campaign, and shouting "God Save Ireland." The women were released, directions being given to the constabulary to have them summoned for assaulting and obstructing the sheriff. The male prisoner was remanded in custody to the next Tulla Petty Sessions. One of the bailiffs accused those in the house of having thrown on him vitriol, or some other hot fluid, which, on examination, was found to have burned portions of the man's clothing and the umbrella held up to protect the bailiffs. Subsequently Mr. Davitt came up, and congratulated the girls on the manner in which they had defended their home. He also shook hands with young M'Namara, and said that, though he would sleep in gaol that night, his action that day would not be forgotten by his countrymen outside. Turning to the girls, he added, "Ireland will never be a nation of cowards while we have young women like you at Bodyke." The police, on examining the premises, found a bottle containing a quantity of vitriol. Another house visited that day was barricaded with timber and bushes thrust through the windows. The bailiffs, however, effected an entrance through the end wall, and, under cover of two umbrellas, escaped the contents of several cans of boiling stir-about which were thrown at them. When the opening was made through the wall the police rushed in, and one of the bailiffs was scalded in the left eye by boiling stir-about. The resistance was not so determined as at M'Namara's house, and it was found that there were no men in the house. At a meeting subsequently held Mr. Michael Davitt congratulated the tenants upon what he called their gallant defence, and especially that of the women. He denounced the conduct of policemen in doing the work of landlordism.

Again, on Wednesday, June 8, entrance to a house had to be effected by battering down one of the walls. The bailiffs had scarcely removed sufficient of the masonry to enter when a shower of boiling water was discharged at them by several women inside; but as they carried with them a kind of shield made of wood and cork, and covered with canvas, they escaped the boiling fluid. An aperture to admit four men abreast having been made in the wall, the police entered, followed by the bailiffs. The furniture in the premises was thrown out, and the windows and doors blocked up with stones. At the next holding visited an extraordinary scene was witnessed. The house was barricaded and garrisoned by three or four women. The bailiffs experienced some difficulty in demolishing the walls. When a policeman ventured near one of the windows a can of lime or whitewash was thrown at him. Lime was also thrown through the aperture on one of the bailiffs, who had to retire. At length about half the side of the house fell; the police and bailiffs scrambled over the fallen masonry, and, protected by their shields, made an attempt to get into the house. Lime, however, was poured on them with such effect that three times they were driven back, a woman's voice being heard to say, "Come on; come on, and I will give it you." The crowd cheered the defenders, and Messrs. Davitt, Cox, M.P., Kenny, M.P., and a number of Roman Catholic clergymen were spectators of the proceedings. There was an interval of suspense, during which frantic cheers were raised by the people. The police support were again ordered into the breach, and such of them as could not get under the cover of the shields provided themselves with a quantity of straw to protect themselves from injury. The bailiffs, however, continued to hold back, several of them having been bespattered with lime. For half an hour a regular state of siege prevailed boiling water and whitewash being thrown on until the thatched roof of the house began to fall in. A rush was then made to the house; but the police were repulsed, their dark-green uniforms being made white with the lime. They, however, returned to the charge and forced themselves in. Shouts of excited women and uproar from the men inside endeavouring to ward off the lime-water hurled at them were heard for five minutes, and in the end three women were led out struggling violently in the hands of the police. The women, the wife and two sisters of the tenant, were detained in custody, while the policemen who had engaged in the struggle, as well as the bailiffs, hastened to the doctor, the lime having in some instances got into their eyes. The prisoners later on were formally charged with throwing lime on the police and bailiffs; but the magistrates consented to the women being discharged, leaving the authorities to proceed against them by summons.

All the evicted tenants retook possession of their houses, in many instances before the evicting party had gone.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.

In answer to Sir R. Lethbridge, Sir H. Holland in the House of Commons said: The Constitution of Ceylon from time to time has formed the subject of discussion, and the Government has recently sent home a memorial and a counter-memorial on the question. The population of Ceylon is composed almost entirely of natives, and it is a matter of grave consideration how far it would be possible to entrust to them the responsibility of electing representatives consistently with the system of Crown colony government, which is the only one possible in Ceylon. At present there are six unofficial members of the Council, representing the Burghers, the Cingalese and the Tamil populations. Besides these three Europeans, representing the general European community, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Planters' Association, respectively, have seats in the council. To fill those allotted to the Chamber and the Association the usual practice is to invite those two bodies to suggest the names of fit candidates, who are thereupon appointed. The Governor reports that the memorial aroused no popular feeling and was not supported by any unofficial member, native or European. (Hear, hear.)

THE RUBY MINES OF BURMA.

Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary for India whether he would state the tenour of the document communicated to Messrs. Streeter with reference to the Ruby Mines of Burma, and the names of the several persons who have applied for permission to visit the mines, the dates of their several applications and the respective grounds stated for each such application, and the date and tenour of the reply in each case; why permission was granted in one case and withheld in others and who was the person responsible for the permission granted to the representatives of Messrs. Streeter?

Sir J. Gorst: The Secretary of State is not in possession of such official information as is necessary to enable me to reply to the detailed inquiries of the hon. member. He has therefore referred to India for a full report upon the matters in question.

Mr. Bradlaugh asked whether the hon. gentleman could give him any information of which the Government were now in possession, whether official or official.

Sir J. Gorst said that he did not like in a matter of this kind, which appeared to be of a controversial character, to make any statement unless it was supported by official information.

Mr. Bradlaugh asked whether the hon. gentleman meant by the term controversial that he had any reason to modify any answers that he had already given on this subject.

Sir J. Gorst: I am afraid that I cannot answer that question without notice. ("Hear" and a laugh.)

Mr. Bradlaugh said that as this question could only be raised on the Indian Budget, and as he had reason to suppose that many of the answers which had already been given were not in accordance with the facts which were now known, he should like to know from the First Lord of the Treasury wether he would give some opportunity of permittingthe question to be raised, seeing that it implied serious misrepresentation by the Home Government or serious misconduct on the part of officials in Burma.

Mr. W. H. Smith: I must ask the hon. member to be good enough to give me notice of the question, as I have no information which justifies me in giving an answer which might appear to imply agreement on my part with the views of the hon. member. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bradlaugh asked whether the Under-Secretary for India could give any information on the subject.

Sir J. Gorst: I can only say that there is no foundation whatever for the implication involved in the question put to the right hon. gentleman by the hon. member. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bradlaugh gave notice that, inasmuch as the answers which had been given on the part of the Government were unsatisfactory, unless within a reasonable time the Government were in a position to make a complete statement as to the contracts with reference to the ruby mines, he should take such means as were in his power to raise a discussion on the subject.

THE PISHIN VALLEY RAILROAD.

In reply to Mr. Ferguson, Sir J Gorst said: No scheme has yet been adopted by the Government of India for carrying the Pishin Valley Railway over the Amran range either by the Khojak or any other route. So soon as any designs for extending the railway are adopted, the Secretary of State will be happy to communicate the same to Parliament, should it be consistent with the interest of the public service to do so. I may remind the hon. member that the British frontier is on the north-west or Candahar side of the Amran range. (Hear, hear.)

MAILS FOR THE EAST.

Mr. Provand wished to know whether, as a great number of hon. members took a great interest in the question of the contract for the conveyance of mails to the East, the First Lord of the Treasury would pledge himself that the resolution on the subject should be brought on for discussion by half-past ten or eleven o'clock at night.

Mr. W. H. Smith said that, anxious as he was to suit the convenience of hon. members, it would not be possible to bring forward the question of this contract so early as the hon. member wished unless more rapid progress was made with the Crimes Bill, but in such a case he would endeavour to meet the hon. member's wishes.

Dr. Clark pointed out that the previous night, when the Post Office vote was being considered, the Postmaster-General stated that an opportunity would be afforded for discussing this question of the contracts, and that in consequence of that hon. members had waived their right of discussing it last night.

Mr. W. H. Smith hoped that there would be an opportunity of discussing the question, but it was impossible for him to make any arrangement, in view of the present condition of public business, unless the House would assist him in forwarding that business.

Mr. Provand urged the right hon. gentleman to allow the discussion to comeon at eleven o'clock.

Mr. W. H. Smith: I am sorry not to be able to meet the hon. gentleman.

COLOMBO HARBOUR.

In reply to Sir R. Lethbridge, Sir H. Holland said: A report has been received by her Majesty's Government from Sir J. Coode, who designed the Colombo breakwater, as to the special suitability of constructing a graving dock fit to receive her Majesty's ships at Colombo. For this purpose it is considered highly desirable that the harbour should be completed by the construction of a northern arm, which has for the present been postponed. The new defences about to be constructed at Colombo have not been decided on with reference to the proposed graving dock, but will, of course, be of advantage to that project. An offer on behalf of her Majesty's Government to aid in the construction of the graving dock was referred to the Governor of Ceylon last November, and was communicated by the Governor at the end of December to the Colombo Chamber of Commerce, but nothing further has been done in the matter at present; and my predecessor, writing in January last, told the Governor that, while still awaiting a reply to the despatch of November, he considered that the question of the completion of harbour works and the construction of a graving dock must be postponed till the colonial revenue could better afford this and other public works. Pending the receipt of a reply from the Governor I can express no opinion as to whether the proposed scheme can be entrusted to a private company, but in such case no guarantee could be given by the Colonial Government. (Hear, hear.)

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INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The report of the directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for the half-year ended December 31, states that the gross receipts were £1,513,546, against £1,351,595. The working expenditure, including payments to Government on account of leased lines, was £797,975, against £785,557, and the net profit was £715,571, against £566,038. The ratio of expenditure to receipts was thus only 52·72 per cent, as against 58.12 per cent. The directors are in consequence enabled to declare a dividend out of the company's moiety of the net profit. The receipts per train mile amounted to 7s. 10 3-4d., or 7d. more, and the expenditure per train mile to 4s. 2d., or 1d. less than in 1885. The cost of maintenance per railway mile was £138 10s. 6d., against £143 16s. 3d. in 1885. After providing for the guaranteed interest out of the net receipts of the half-year, there remains a balance of Rs. 13,71,495 surplus profit, equally divisible between the Government and the company. The company's moiety amounts to Rs. 6,85,747. This sum has, however, to be reduced by Indian income-tax claimed of the company to be payable upon the assessments of the two years 1885 and 1886. Reserving sufficient to meet this claim when adjusted, the portion of the surplus profit required for the payment of dividend in this country has been remitted, and, adding to the proceeds a balance of £4,329 from last account, the directors are enabled to propose that a dividend at the rate of 4s. per cent. be paid to the proprietors in addition to the guaranteed interest of the half-year. The overdrafts from the Secretary of State for India in Council amounted on January 1 last to £801,439, a sum of £777,800 having been required to pay off part of the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures of the company which then fell due, the balance of the debentures—namely, £42,700, having been renewed with the consent of the holders for a further term at the same rate of interest. At the end of March Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures to the amount of £1,000,000, guaranteed as usual as to payment of both principal and interest by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, and falling due on July 1, 1890, were issued at 99¼ per cent. In this way the advances of the Secretary of State have been repaid, and the balance is applicable towards meeting the cost of doubling the line now in progress from Bhosawul to Khandwah in one direction, and to Sheagaum in the other, and for other works remaining to be executed which may be chargeable to capital account.

The 17th report of the directors of the Madras Railway Company for the half-year ended December 31, 1886, states that the gross revenue was £371,200, against £351,647 in the corresponding half of 1885. The expenditure was £228,475, against £199,815, and the net revenue is £142,725, against £151,832.

The report of the directors of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company (Limited) to the 31st of December states that the receipts and expenditure on capital account show that the total expenditure on the Secunderabad-Warangal section (87 miles in length) amounts to £415,863, or equal to £4,780 per mile, including new rolling-stock. The maintenance of this section forms a charge against capital for one year after opening, but the company's agent and chief engineer is, it is stated, confident that the final cost will be considerably under the sanctioned estimates. The revenue for the half-year was Rs. 7,81,127, and the working expenses Rs. 3,59,356, the net earnings being Rs. 4,21,771. The report goes on to state that it is still difficult to institute any comparision between the traffic returns of the present and previous half-years, as the open mileage has varied. It may be stated, however, that the gross receipts are the highest yet obtained from the line, and the percentage of working expenses the lowest, so that the net earnings paid to his Highness's Government against the guarantee represent the largest sum yet reached. The latest traffic returns show a steady and continuous increase in the average earnings per train mile run. The Government of his Highness the Nizam punctually remitted the annuity due to the 31st of December, and the warrants for the 5 per cent. interest on the capital stock were issued on that date and the debenture interest duly paid.

The first report of the directors of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company (Limited) states that the company was incorporated on February 23, 1887, with a capital of £3,000,000, divided into 150,000 shares of £20 each. The whole capital has been subscribed in England, and the deposit and allotment call, together £3 per share, have been received on all the shares. hareholders having to a large extent availed themelves of the option to pay up their shares in full, the number paid in full to May 31 was 122,482. The total amount of share capital received to the same date is follows:—£20 per share on 122,482 shares, £2,449,640; £3 per share on 27,518 shares, £82,554—£2,532,194. A resolution will be submitted to the meeting empowering the board to convert into stock all shares when and as they are paid up, and it is intended that such conversion shall, as regards all shares then fully paid up, be effected on July 1, 1887.

The sixth annual report of the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company Limited) states that on January 17, the 41 miles of line from Mormugao to Sonauli was opened for public traffic, and from that date to April 2(11 weeks)over 48,000 passengers were carried; the goods traffic during the same period was small in consequence of the cost of cartage over the ghats between the extremities of the West of India Portuguese and Southern Mahratta Railways. Until the ghat sections of the two lines are completed and the railways linked together, no interchange traffic of moment can be expected. From the 41st mile, to which the railway is being worked, to the 51st mile, its termination at the British frontier, very little remains to be done beyond the erection of two spans of 90ft. of the ironwork of the escarpment viaduct. This ironwork is in India and the masonry is finished. The structure will be completed during the monsoon and the rails laid through to the Southern Mahratta Railway. Unless, therefore, damage should occur during the rains the West of India Portuguese Railway will be finished in November next, and it is believed that the Southern Mahratta Railway will be ready about that date. The few shares which remained unissued at the date of the last report having been issued during the latter part of 1886 at par and fully paid up, the board will submit a resolution authorizing the conversion of all shares into stock, in accordance with article 42 of the articles of association. Should the proposed resolution be passed by the meeting, the necessary confirmatory meeting will be held as soon as possible, and arrangements made for the quotation of the stock of the Company on the re-opening of the transfer books after payment of the dividend on the 15th of July. The board have not yet received the sanction of Cortes for the guarantee on the £50,000 debenture stock still unissued; but trust that the Portuguese Government who have always evinced great interest in the undertaking, and who have favoured every application for assistance which the company has addressed to them, will arrange the matter as speedily as possible, they being fully aware of the great importance to the company of having command of the amount required for the working capital.

The following communication from the India Office was laid before the Barrow-in-Furness Chamber of Commerce at a meeting on June 6. It was in reply to a resolution passed at the annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom:—"Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial signed by yourself on behalf of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, urging upon the Government the very great importance of developing the railway system of India, and expressing a hope that the rate of progress in constructing railways in that country will be beyond that decided upon when the views of the Secretary of State and of the Government of India were before the Select Committee of the Ho[illegible] of Commons in 1884. Viscount Cross, having co[illegible]ed this memorial in Council, desires me to r[illegible]sider- assurance already given to the associati[illegible]peat the fully sensible of the value of railways [illegible] that he is desirous of seeing their extension [illegible] India, and is same time judiciously, carried [illegible] speedily, but at the you are aware, it has [illegible] on; but hitherto, as necessary to accompa[illegible] been almost invariably a guarantee from [illegible] their prosecution with on the capital emp[illegible] the Government of interest have thus becom[illegible]oyed. Railway operations in India cial arrange[illegible] inseparably connected with the financ- ally whe[illegible] ents of the Government, which, especi- prevai[illegible] taken with the low rate of exchange no[illegible] of [illegible]ng, entail a serious demand upon the resour[illegible] [illegible] the State, and might, if carried too far, call [illegible] fresh taxation, the great objections to which [illegible] clearly recognised in the report of the Select [illegible]mittee on Indian Railways of 1884, of which [illegible] were a member. The Committee stated their w[illegible] mo[illegible] emphatically to endorse a declaration of the Government of India that the proposed extension of railways should not involve additional taxation. Notwithstanding these difficulties, however, the Government of India, have, both directly and through companies, undertaken within the last five years several extensive railway works, which include frontier lines on the north-west, lines in Burma, and lines in various parts of the country, which, besides serving important political and commercial purposes, will assist to mitigate the effects of famine, the aggregate cost being about 35,000,000l. While, however, the efforts of Government, either direct or through guaranteed companies, are necessarily restricted by financial considerations, and by the obligation to avoid any step which might lead to additional taxation, the field of private enterprise is unlimited, and I am desired to state that Viscount Cross is most willing to offer all reasonable facilities in his power on the part of the Government of India to the free exercise of such an agency, and will be happy to receive any suggestions from the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom in view to the application of the principle.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

John E. Gorst."

TIGER HUNTING IN INDIA.

THE fatal encounter which Mr. Hormusjee Eduljee Kotwal, the Parsee tiger-slayer, had with a leopard in the jungle at Bansda, has furnished the *Standard* with an opportunity for writing the following article on shikaring exploits in India. It is however wrong in its assumption that Hormusjee was a professional tiger-slayer.

The profits of tiger hunting are considerably less than when the century was younger. In those days the real or mythical feats of the "Old Indian" with the king of the Asiatic forests formed the staple of his conversation when a less experienced galliard was his *vis-a-vis* at the dinner table. Hunting the tiger was then the recreation of all classes of the Company's servants. Commanding officers encouraged it, and the Calcutta, or Bombay, or Madras magnates were never very chary of furlough to the Captain or the Collector who had a well-founded reputation for skill in shikar. The sport was conducive to the physique and still more to the nerve so essential in those daring days of our Indian rule. Moreover, it enabled those taking part in it to learn a great deal about the country which could not otherwise have been obtained, to familiarise themselves with the local dialects, and to make friends among the influential chiefs and useful headmen of villages. Knowledge of native character and acquaintance with native tongues could be almost as well acquired and quite as well tested in camp, in the jungle, or as the guest of some Maharajah, Rajah, Nawab, or Thakur, as in a sweltering room in some Mofussil bungalow, or at a competitive examination. Hence every one not absolutely incapacitated from taking part in the sport hunted, and the native princes were fond of organising vast meetings, with elephants and howdahs for the convenience of sahibs who were ambitious of thinning the number of tigers, leopards, or wolves in their territories. Indeed so large a part did the sport in which Hormusjee Eduljee Kotwal excelled play in everyday Indian life, that, at a time when familiar pseudonyms were more common than now, a distinguished officer, as gallant in the field as formidable in the jungle, was known in more than one Presidency by the sobriquet of "Tiger" Smith.

However, though we do not now hear quite so much of tiger hunting as of old, there is still plenty of that description of sport to be had, and it is still eagerly shared in. But the "Old Indian" is not so prone to talking of his feats as was his father, and, moreover, the unveracity of a former generation is so visited upon the present one that a modest man is as chary of claiming a place in a tiger tale as the Western American is of having his reputation linked to a "snake" story. In addition to this diminution in what may be called the literary aspects of tiger hunting—and many volumes have been written on the subject—the Civil servant and the Military officer of these times have more to do than their predecessors had, and less leisure for sport of any kind. Nor are tigers quite so numerous. The progress of cultivation and the spread of railways have done so much to invade their haunts, that there is an anecdote afloat of how an officer, whose death was recently reported, incurred the displeasure rather than the gratitude of a village by slaying a notable tiger, which had for years been a source of profit to the native shikaris, who conducted ambitious, though unsuccessful, sportsmen to its supposed haunts. There is no chance, however, of the tiger becoming extinct. In the malarious "tarai" fringing the Himalayas, the uninhabitable swamps of the Gangetic delta, and the vast jungles of the Central Plateau, it can always find a comparatively safe refuge, and there at present it shelters in large numbers, feeding on deer, antelope, and wild hogs, and now and then making a raid on the cattle of the villagers in the near vicinity. On these terms the tiger is not an intolerable neighbour, for as it is only when wild animals are scarce that he attacks the domesticated ones, the farmer looks upon him as a sort of protector to the crops from ravages of the jungle beasts. If, however, a tiger once tastes human blood, he becomes a confirmed "man-eater." These epicures are usually aged brutes, who find the pursuit of more wary game difficult, and, from the relentless attacks they make on human beings, often without devouring them, are believed by the villagers to be actuated by the demon of cruelty, rather than by the gnawings of hunger. In a short time the "man-eater" becomes the scourge of an entire district. A single animal is known to have killed a hundred and eight people in the course of three years; another ate on an average eighty victims per annum; a third caused thirteen villages and two hundred and fifty square miles to be thrown out of cultivation; and a fourth, of which Sir William Hunter has preserved the record, killed, as late as 1869, one hundred and twenty-seven persons, and stopped a public road for many weeks, until the opportune arrival of an English sportsman put an end to its career.

Such cases are, of course, exceptional; and for the most part they refer to a former era of Indian history. Yet, in 1877, eight hundred and nineteen persons and sixteen thousand one hundred and thirty-seven cattle were reported to have been killed by tigers; though to the credit side of the account must be placed the rewards paid by Government for tiger heads. These amounted to three thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven pounds, equivalent to one thousand five hundred and seventy-nine slain by natives alone, not taking into the reckoning those for which the premium was not claimed. In fact, the first effect of the spread of cultivation, in the Central Provinces at least, was to make the tiger more formidable than ever, for as its natural prey became scarce, it turned to the cattle and other domesticated animals. The result was, as Sir Richard Temple tells us in his recollections of early days in that part of India, that when a village was invested by a plague of tigers, its dwellings were deserted by the terrified Ryots, and its fields left fallow. As the policy of the Government was to leave the people without arms, they had no means of resisting their formidable enemy, and very properly looked to the sahibs to rid them of the pest. Accordingly every man—soldier, magistrate, revenue collector, or official of any sort—hastened to add a tiger skin to his trophies. Rewards were set on the head of every beast of prey, and a "man eater," as became a brute of such evil propensities, and such pre-eminent infamy, was especially tracked down by the stimulus of an additional price being set upon him. Yet so fierce were these animals and so cunning, that one of them is said to have dashed into a marriage procession and carried off his victim, and the historian of the Central Provinces relates an instance in which a servant of his was seized on the line of march, and again of a man who was killed in the middle of an encampment. Shikaris, of any colour or race, were in those days people of some consequence, and earned good wages in the shape of the State premiums. At one time, so large was the number shown in the returns of wild beasts thus destroyed, that the Calcutta authorities were for a time sceptical as to due precautions having been taken to have the deaths properly attested, by the production of the carcases or the heads before a responsible authority. Though cultivation has circumscribed the haunts of the tiger, it is gunpowder that has made man more than a match for him, though many and ingenious were the native devices to circumvent the creature. Before the use of firearms became general numbers were killed by bows with poisoned arrows set in the paths the tigers took through the jungle, or by traps baited with a live goat or other small animal. In Oude, leaves smeared with bird-lime used to be scattered in the path the tiger was likely to tread, and these so annoyed him by persistently clinging to his paws, or to his face when he attempted to rub them off, that the blinded brute rolled on the ground in his fury. Then the hunters, apprised of his whereabouts by the frightful roars, hastened to despatch their prey. There is something less commonplace in this than in driving an explosive bullet into the creature out of a well-aimed rifle.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY'S THROAT.

DR. MORELL MACKENZIE, who went to Postdam on Tuesday night, June 5, finding on Wednesday the Crown Prince's throat free from all congestion, again operated with the forceps on his Imperial Highness, in presence of numerous German doctors, and with the assistance of the Crown Princess herself, whose large experience in hospitals (the *Times'* correspondent remarks) renders her a valuable "aide" on such occasions. Dr. Mackenzie succeeded in removing another portion of the growth in the throat of his Imperial Highness; but further operations may still be necessary. It is now decided, however, that the Crown Prince and his family will start for England on Monday next, (June 13) via Flushing. The Crown Prince will be accompanied by the Court physician and Dr. Mackenzie, under whose entire charge he will remain either at Weybridge or Norwood. When sufficient operations have taken place to prevent the recurrence of the obstinate growth, his Imperial Highness will go to the Isle of Wight for the benefit of the climate. "The Crown Prince's spirits have been immensely raised by the success of Dr. Mackenzie's second operation, as the possibility of treating the malady by internal operations is now conclusively proved. After the operation had been performed, the Crown Prince went for a drive with his family."

Dr. Morell Mackenzie has addressed the following letter to Herr Richard Fleischer, editor of the *Deutsche Revue*, with respect to the disquieting rumours that have been circulating as to the throat ailment of the Crown Prince :—

19, Harley-street, London, June 1, 1887.

Dear Sir,—I am pleased to be able to inform you that it is now fully established by the microscopic investigations of Professor Virchow (who examined the portion of the growth I removed by an operation on the larynx of his Imperial Highness) that the disease was not cancer. A non-malignant growth can generally be got rid of by careful local treatment, and I have no reason to think that the Crown Prince's case will prove an exception. As, however, his throat is irritable, it is very important in my opinion that the case should be conducted without undue haste—in fact, our motto should be *Festina lente*,—I have the honour to be, Sir, yours very truly,

MORELL MACKENZIE.

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN OPPOSITION TO THE EGYPTIAN CONVENTION.

THE reports that a difficulty had arisen on the subject of the ratification of the Egyptian Convention have (the Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* says) been confirmed, and Sir H. D. Wolff and Sir W. White have been called to meetings with the Grand Vizier to discuss the matter in consequence of orders received from the palace. Both the Russian and French representatives strongly remonstrated with the Porte on the clause giving a right to England to re-occupy Egypt in case of need, and endeavoured to provoke suspicions in the mind of his Majesty on the subject. For a few days much stir was caused, and the dismissal of the Grand Vizier was rumoured in consequence. But the question is for the moment at rest, and it is hoped that no new difficulty will arise. It is said that the British Government's ratification will not be given unless it is previously ascertained that the agreement would be confirmed here; and in case of a negative result the Egyptian question would be once more in an unsettled condition. In that case the Bulgarian dilemma would be made less easy of solution, since the Russians are supposed to be keeping it vexatiously alive as a lever against England in Egyptain matters, France submitting to be made a catspaw for Russian purposes in both cases.

MR. O'BRIEN'S RETURN FROM AMERICA.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN left New York for Queenstown on Wednesday, June 6, in the steamer Adriatic. He took with him 25,000 dols. for the Parnell Fund. The *Daily News'* correspondent says that at the close of the farewell banquet to Mr. O'Brien on Tuesday night, Mr. O'Brien found the 69th Militia Regiment, known as the Irish Regiment, waiting outside the hotel, with a band of music, to escort him to the steamer. A large crowd of people had gathered in the square, and he stepped upon the balcony of the hotel and made a brief speech, saying : "Men of New York, I am setting out to-night to the old land, and I am more than glad before I go to have this opportunity of thanking the working men of New York for such a glorious demonstration. I know you have it in your hearts that it is for Ireland. I know of no higher honour than to be surrounded by the Irish hearts and the Irish bayonets of the gallant 69th Regiment. Only one greater pleasure could be given to me, and that would be to be with them on the Irish hillside with their bayonets flashing and the green flag floating over them, and their gallant colonel to lead them." This speech excited uproarious cheering. Mr. O'Brien was escorted to his carriage at the head of the regiment, and passed down Broadway to the White Star Pier, where he went on board amid renewed cheering.

Mr. W. O'Brien has come into conflict with the United States Labour party. This party, in combination with the Irish societies, had prepared a demonstration in his honour for Saturday evening, June 2, but Mr. O'Brien declined to attend. He objected to the choice of Mr. John McMackin as chairman, because Mr. McMackin was identified with the Irish physical force faction, and also to the resolutions intended to be adopted, because they endorsed Father M'Glynn's and also Mr. Henry George's land theories. Mr. O'Brien wished these resolutions struck out, and also that a new chairman should be named. As this was not done, he finally declined to attend. The *Times'* correspondent telegraphed :—

"The demonstration included a parade headed by the 69th Irish Regiment, which was to escort Mr. O'Brien down Fifth-avenue to Union square, where he was to review the display from a stand speeches being delivered afterwards. About 15,000 men of the various societies gathered in parade formation; but the delay in the negotiations with Mr. O'Brien prevented the despatch of orders to March till nine o'clock, and in consequence many left the ranks. Finally the procession started without Mr. O'Brien about 6,000 strong. Those who marched found Father M'Glynn occupying Mr. O'Brien's place on the reviewing stand. He now became the hero of the demonstration. Cheers were raised for Fr. McGlynn and Mr. Henry George, and denunication, of Mr. O'Brien were uttered. About 10,000 men listened to the speeches, that of Father M'Glynn being the chief feature of the proceedings. Mr. Henry George had sent a letter regreting his enforced absence, but on hearing of the turn which affairs had taken he appeared near midnight and delivered a short closing address.

The matter was debated at a largely attended meeting of the Anti-Poverty Society on the Sunday, at which Mr. McMackin, chairman of the Labour Demonstration, and Father M'Glynn spoke in condemnatory terms of Mr. O'Brien Father M'Glynn said : "O'Brien himself is a landlord at heart; it is only a question of 10 or 25 per cent. between O'Brien and Lord Landsdowne. They are birds of a feather. Mr. O'Brien blacksguards Lord Lansdown because he cannot Jew him down 25 per cent. O'Brien admits that the land belongs to Lord Lansdowne. We say it does not belong to him. We therefore intend to take it from him.'

BRITISH INTERESTS IN EASTERN WATERS.

LORD BRASSEY writes to the *Times* from the Straits of Macassar :—

I send a few more notes of a traveller. I have had the opportunity of seeing the progress made in the defences of Bombay, Trincomalee, and Singapore. In each case the works are well advanced. A temporary armament can be provided in Bombay. It is not known when guns of the latest type will be ready. The same observation applies both to Trincomalee and Singapore, where the delay is more serious, because no other guns are available. The means of defence at Bombay would be materially strengthened by an additional monitor or coast service ironclad. A vessel of the same type is urgently required at Singapore. The Admiralty have at their disposal two vessels, the Orion and the Belleisle unsatisfactory as sea-going vessels, but powerful and efficient for the protection of harbours. In a fleet they would count for little. Stationed at Bombay and Singapore they would contribute greatly to the security of those important positions. No provision has yet been made for manning the new defences. Our inadequate garrisons should be supplemented at Bombay and Trincomalee by volunteers, and at Singapore by training its fine force of Sikh police to work the guns. Passing to another topic, at a time when new fields for the employment of capital are being eagerly sought in all directions, the attention of engineers and capitalists may with advantage be directed to the Malay Peninsula. A line of railway from Tavoy to Bangkok, to be extended later to the western provinces of China, would open up a wide and productive region, hitherto completely neglected. Lower down through the same peninsula a canal could be cut without difficulty, which would shorten by hundreds of miles the voyage from the Indian Ocean to the China Sea.

I conclude with a few words on the situation in North Borneo. The territories of the North Borneo Company, those of the Sultan of Brunei under a vaguely defined British protectorate, and the territory of Sarawak, governed by an Englishman, embrace a line of coast 1,200 miles in length, commanding the highway to China. At the present moment the authority of the Sultan is repudiated by the Dyaks of Brunei. Peace can only be restored by the use of British influence on behalf of an effete and helpless ruler.

The coal mines having failed, Labuan, as an independent colony, has become a farce. The North Borneo Company is in an anomalous position. The same observation applies to the case of Rajah Brooke. His rule has been eminently successful. His country is in perfect order. His people love him. It would, however, be of mutual advantage to connect Sarawak more directly than at present with the British Empire.

In this position of affairs the attention of the English Government should be seriously directed to North Borneo. The nature of our protectorate should be clearly defined and distinctly asserted. Such a step would be a boon to the people of Borneo and tend to prevent complications hereafter with foreign Powers. Quite recently two Russian cruisers called at Brunei and made surveys of the harbour and the coal mines. The people of the district at once drew the inference that a Russian coaling station was in contemplation, and this in a country which we are supposed to have taken under our protection. We should state our position more clearly.

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The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

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THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
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BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
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Cuticura

Eczema on Scalp.

A POSITIVE CURE
for every form of
SKIN AND BLOOD
DISEASE
FROM

Scrofula on Neck.

PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

Agonizing, Itching, and Burning Skin Diseases, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Dandruff, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means fail.

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CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, cleanses the Blood and Perspiration of all Impurities and Poisonous Elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence it cures speedily, permanently, and economically.

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Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Prickly Heat, Rashes, Sunburn, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever. Guaranteed absolutely pure by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts.

For Sale by all Chemists in India. Price, CUTICURA, 50cts.; large boxes, $1.00. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cts. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00.

Wholesale Agents: Treacher & Co., Bombay; Smith, Sanistreet, & Co., Calcutta.

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(Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

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or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE
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Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

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5 oz.	...22/	16/6	16/
7 ,,	...23/	17/6	17/
10 ,,	...24/	18/6	18/
12 ,,	...25/	19/6	19/
14 ,,	...25/	19/6	19/
16 ,,	...26/	20/6	20/

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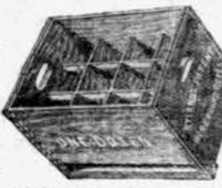

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Catalogues Free.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly-scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

PETER MÖLLER'S

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

COD LIVER OIL.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

THE BECK-REECE PATENT
ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 163 UNITS OF HEAT.
MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine will make 10 lbs. of Ice with an expenditure of One Pound of Coal.
A 20 ,, ,, ,, ,, 15 lbs. ,, ,, ,, One Pound of Coal.
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A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 3 horse power.
A 10 ,, ETHER ,, ,, ,, 30 ,,

In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the BECK-REECE *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

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Cash Prices, Qts. Per doz. Rs. 54.

INDIA BRAND
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FAC-SIMILE OF LABEL
Specially selected for
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED)
BOMBAY.
Champagne.
DRY.

Cash Prices, Pts. Per doz. Rs. 29-8.

GIESLER & CO.'S "INDIA BRAND" CHAMPAGNE, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class IMPORTED INTO INDIA.

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HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE	Rs. 62 0	Rs. 34 0
PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S FINEST DRY	„ 54 0	„ 29 8
Do. do. RESERVE CUVEE	„ 60 0	„ 33 0
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WINE MERCHANTS,
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SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

THIS EXCELLENT OLD MALT WHISKY
Finds favour everywhere.
ITS MELLOWNESS AND SOFTNESS ARE REMARKABLE.
Price per dozen case Rs. 27-8 subject to Cash Discount.

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Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
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AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

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D. MACROPOLO FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE

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GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

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Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

1.	Lord Dufferin	per 100	Rs.	5	0	7.	Imperial	per 100	Rs.	3	0
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4.	Finos (Lady)	„	„	3	0	10.	Prince Boris	„	„	2	8
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These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL YENITGE TURKISH TOBACCO.

Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs. 12 0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs. 6 0
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REAL HABANA CIGARS.

(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra fineuality.)

Exquisita	per box of 25	Rs. 6 0	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of 100	Rs. 9 0
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Semiramis	„ 100	„ 11 0	La Delice (per packet of 20, Re. 1)	„ 100	„ 4 8

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb. Rs. 3 0	Cavendish	per lb. Rs. 1 8
Medium	„ „ 2 8	Virginia Bird's Eye	„ „ 3 0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.

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OUR MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is under SKILLED EUROPEAN WORKMEN, and any pattern not in stock will be made to order AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

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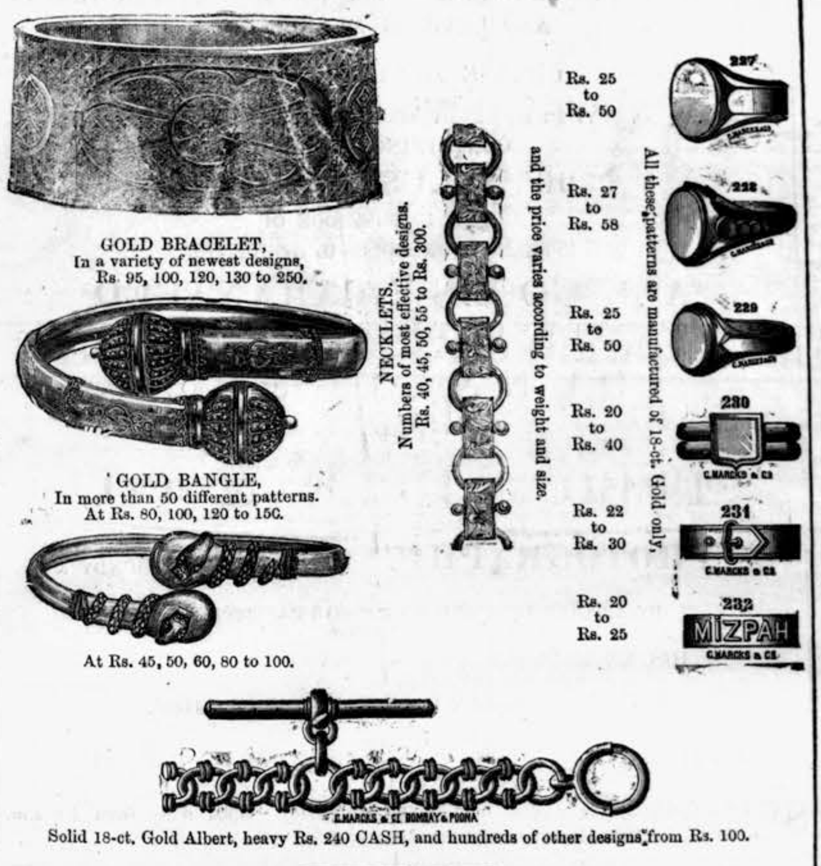

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In a variety of newest designs,
Rs. 95, 100, 120, 130 to 250.

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In more than 50 different patterns.
At Rs. 80, 100, 120 to 150.

At Rs. 45, 50, 60, 80 to 100.

NECKLETS.
Numbers of most effective designs.
Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55 to Rs. 300.

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Solid 18-ct. Gold Albert, heavy Rs. 240 CASH, and hundreds of other designs from Rs. 100.

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CALCUTTA SECUNDERABAD BOMBAY

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.'s

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,

IN METAL CASES.

Open-face,	Hunting,	Cut-hunting,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 28.	Rs. 30.

IN STERLING SILVER CASES.

Open-face,	Hunting,	Cut-hunting,
Rs. 40.	Rs. 45.	Rs. 50.

ARE ACKNOWLEDGED
To be the best and most suitable Watches for rough and daily use procurable.

2 Years' Guarantee.

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KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.
20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,

35, MEDOWS STREET,
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From a newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old completely equipped.

JUST UNPACKED
Jersey and Wet-weather Suits and Dresses for Boys and Girls.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Years Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHRARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
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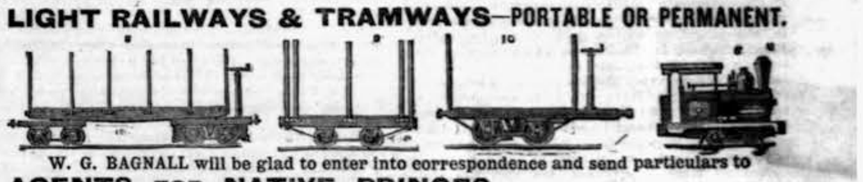
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

LIGHT RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.



W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to
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CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,
AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.

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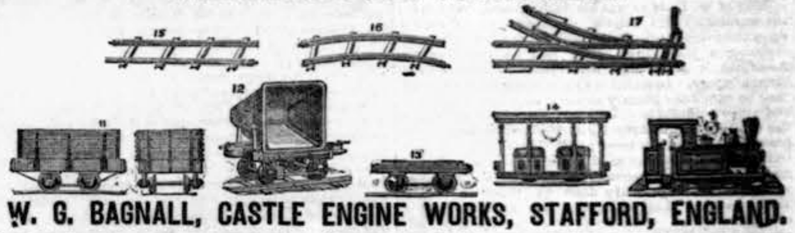

W. G. BAGNALL, CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

Rowlands' Macassar Oil

has been known for nearly 100 years as the best and safest preserver, restorer and beautifier of the human hair; it is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, of which most hair restorers are composed and which ruin the health (vide Medical papers), will keep fresh and sweet in the hottest climates and has a delicate and fragrant bouquet of roses; it prevents hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, eradicates scurf or dandriff, and renders the hair soft, silky, curly and glossy; it also stimulates the growth of whiskers and moustaches; it is especially recommended for children as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and can also be had in a

GOLDEN COLOUR,

which, after great time and trouble, has been especially prepared for the use of golden-haired children and fair or grey-haired adults. Sizes 3s. 6d.; 7s.; family bottles, equal to four small, 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a healing and refreshing preparation for the face, hands and arms; it eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, eczema, redness and roughness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, etc., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a delightful fragrance to the breath. Ask anywhere for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations under similar names.

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A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

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ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

EDWARD'S

PAPIYA ESSENCE.

Like animal pepsine, this Essence, prepared from the Carica Papaya, contains the active principle of the gastric juice; but with the additional advantage that it has a direct action on the fatty portions of the food taken into the system, and does not demand, as in the case of animal pepsine, the presence of an acid as a condition of its activity.

Its use is indicated in all cases of stomachic disorder caused by deficient actions of the gastric juices, dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, &c., &c.

INDIGESTION often produces symptoms which simulate those of HEART DISEASE, while, in fact, the heart with its valves, &c., is perfectly sound.

INDIGESTION often produces symptoms scarcely distinguishable from those of ASTHMA and other lung affections, while the lungs are healthy.

Many other cases also of SIMULATED DISEASE, well known to medical men, are caused by INDIGESTION.

PREPARED (ONLY) BY
E. J. LAZARUS & Co.
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.
Price Rs. 3-0-0 per bottle.

From G. A. RAYNER, Esq., Bugha Depôt, Betteah, Chumparun. "I was suffering with Diarrhœa, with which I was attacked nearly nine months ago, and all known remedies were greedily taken down by me, but to no avail, when as a last resource I tried your "Essence of Papiya." My digestive organs which were considerably deranged are now as right as possible; the distressing symptoms attendant on indigestion have now almost entirely left me and I heartily thank you for the preparation, which, through the intervention of a kind Providence, you have so successfully brought before the public.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON
THE DOG'S-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

FOR SALE.

I—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.
ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark
Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

Trade ◆ Mark
Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT.

Trade ◆ Mark
Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour, and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

MESSRS. LYON & Co.,
Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions inclosing each bottle, and is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I., Proprietors.

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ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

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